

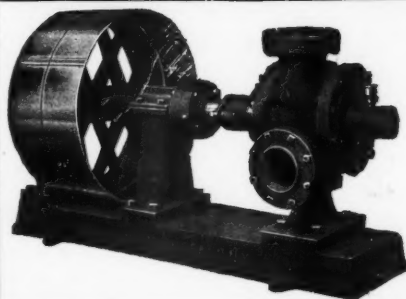
# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OCTOBER 18, 1919

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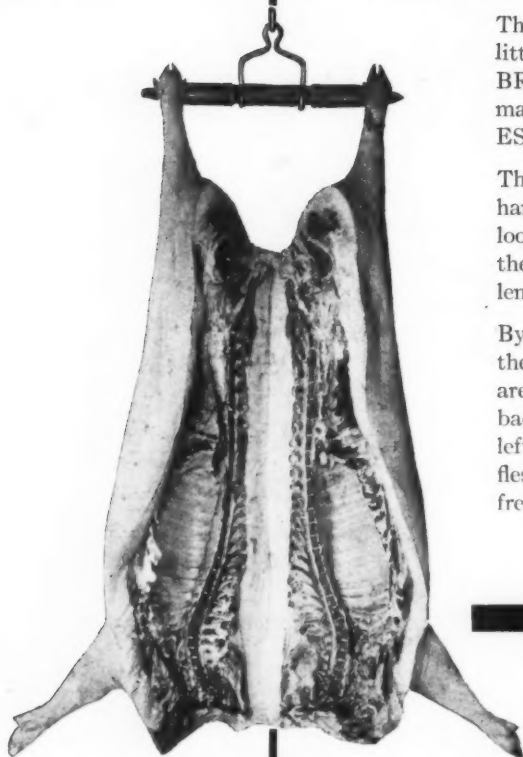
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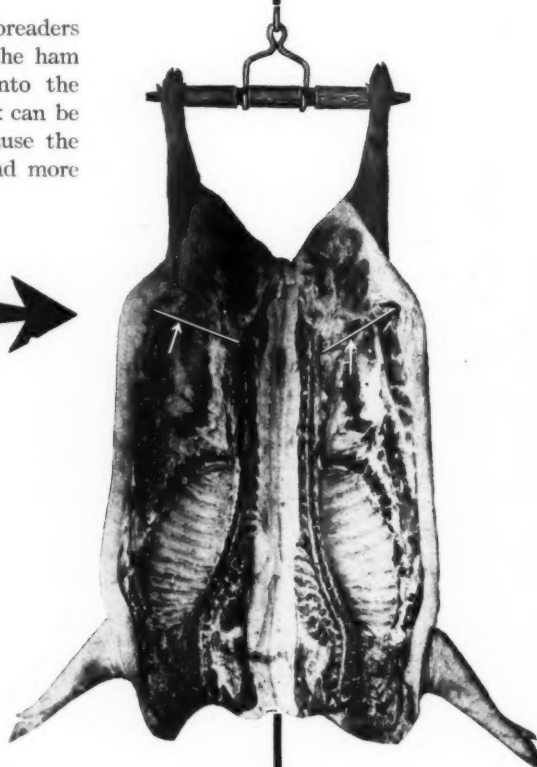
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 16

## Would Make Sensible Cold Storage Measure

Until the treaty of peace has been disposed of the Senate Committee on Agriculture will not undertake to do anything with the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, or the cold storage bills, according to Washington advices. Nor is there any likelihood of any of the bills introduced for an extension in effect of war arrangements being taken up.

Opponents of the Hutchinson cold storage bill as passed by the House, however, have made representations to the Committee on Agriculture about the foolishness of the measure as passed by the House. Representatives of the meat industry have put before the committee a bill so arranged typographically as to show at a glance what would be a reasonable measure. Matter which they think should be stricken from the bill is enclosed in brackets, and the matter which they think should be inserted has been put into heavy type.

Under each proposal is given a reason why the change should be made. For instance, it is suggested that the second section be amended so as to define cold storage as meaning storage in a warehouse "for a period of thirty days or more." Immediately thereunder is the explanation that the change is necessary to make the federal law conform to the laws of fourteen states which have legislated on the subject.

Another change in that second section proposes to define an article of food so as to include only fresh meat, fresh meat products (except in the process of manufacture, preparation or cure), fresh fish, game, butter, eggs and poultry, instead of having it apply to anything and everything intended for food, except liquids.

The reason for limiting the definition in the explanation attached, is shown in the fact that, unless there is such a limitation, the pecans used in candy, for example, will require that the candy be marked "cold storage," because pecan kernels are kept in cold storage so as to prevent the natural creation of the astringent taste that comes when a nut is allowed to cure itself naturally. So also pies, cakes and other things made with cold storage eggs will have to be labeled, or the wholesaler will have to furnish a cold storage pedigree for the ingredient that may have been kept in storage for thirty days or more.

Another reason for limiting the definition is that nobody ever thinks of fruits or vegetables as being cold storage, although

unless the change is made practically every orange on the market will have to be labelled "cold storage," because, especially in California, it is customary to take the fruit from the trees into the cooling rooms as a preparation for shipment. No one, says the explanation, ever thinks of cured meats as cold storage products, although as a matter of fact nearly every bit of cured meats was held in cooling rooms for varying periods during the process of manufacture.

Other suggestions are for a clarification of language to make it certain that the words "cold storage" shall be confined to such articles of food as the trade itself recognizes as having been taken from the

channels of trade and held off the market. Meats in process of manufacture, the explanation says, are not within the trade meaning of the words cold storage.

Another suggestion is that the language be changed so as to make it possible for inspectors to have access to papers only on order of the court, instead of being allowed to practically issue search and seizure warrants for themselves and execute them at their own pleasure.

The amendments, as indicated above, to the Hutchinson cold storage bill as it passed the House, have been introduced in a Senate bill put in by Senator McNary of Oregon and will be pushed by him. He has added a section exempting fruits from the provisions of the bill, so that they will not have to be labelled "cold storage," even if held more than 30 days.

## Will Not Fix Fertilizer Material Prices

There is to be no price-fixing by the Department of Agriculture on fertilizer materials, at least for the present. Announcement to that effect was made under date of October 10, in a statement for the newspapers which was issued nominally to deny reports that, as a result of recent conferences, the Department had decided to fix prices. The announcement is as follows:

"Reports have reached the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicating that statements have been circulated to the effect that the Department has 'fixed prices' for raw fertilizer materials, pursuant to a conference held with the producers of such materials at Washington on October 6 and 7. The Department announced to-day not only that it has not 'fixed' any prices as reported, but that, after due consideration, it has reached the conclusion that in the circumstances it would not be warranted at the present time in naming a fair price for such raw fertilizer materials as sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, fish scrap and cottonseed meal.

"The Department, however, will continue fully to exercise its own powers under the licensing system against profiteering, as well as in conjunction with the Department of Justice. The amendment to the control act now pending in Congress carries a provision to the effect that any one who violates the act by profiteering, or otherwise, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. Any act of profiteering under the law, or any other violation of the law, may be prosecuted criminally after the licensing provisions thereof have been terminated by a formal proclamation of peace."

A fear that price-fixing would react upon the farmers it is believed was the chief reason for the determination of the Department to refrain from price-fixing. The representatives of the cottonseed interests were even more emphatic in their language than the representatives of the packing industry in pointing out to the Department officials the danger of doing anything that would have the effect of forcing a change in the relationship of the prices of cottonseed and its by-products, which would inevitably be the result of limiting the price at which the by-products of cottonseed crushing might be sold.

Thus far the chief result of the agitation for legislation relating to the transportation of livestock and meats has been to reduce the price of cattle and other animals. The easiest way to readjust under a fixed price for cottonseed meal and other cottonseed fertilizer materials would be to shade the price of seed for this season's ginning, which is just now going to its maximum.

Another reason for the Department's decision not to undertake price-fixing is suspected to be the fact that Congress showed no enthusiasm whatever for the amendment to the Lever law, passed at the behest of the President when he suggested that Congress could reduce the cost of living by statute. The discussions in the House indicated that the members did not believe they were really doing anything that could have the effect suggested by the President in his high cost of living

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## Trade Commission Again Attacks Packers

The Federal Trade Commission on October 16 made public through its propaganda bureau a synopsis of what it calls Part IV of its report to the President on its investigation of the meat industry. This chapter of its crusade against the meat packers is called "The Five Large Packers in Produce and Grocery Foods."

It is all "old stuff," which has been fully aired throughout the country by members of the Trade Commission in speeches and articles, and by press agents of the wholesale grocery organizations which are trying to get Congress to put the packers under legislative restrictions which they themselves ask to be exempted from.

The report says meat substitutes and other non-meat foods, as well as meats are rapidly "falling under" sway of the extending nation-wide control of the big five packers. It claims more than two hundred foods unrelated to the meat industry are handled by one or more of the five. They "bid fair to dominate the wholesale grocery trades," it says, "and have divided the food specialty field, each concentrating to obtain control of particular lines." It goes on somewhat as follows:

### A Digest of the Charges in This Chapter.

The most significant directions in which the five larger packers' outside activity is reaching are indicated by their entry into unrelated lines which are in competition with packinghouse products. The Commission's investigation developed that the large packers are rapidly securing a strong position in the production of perishable, canned and packaged goods.

Numerous branch houses are no longer used for the exclusive sale and distribution of meats and by-products. The Commission finds that independent food jobbers throughout the country fear manipulation of market conditions through the large buying power derived from control of capital and credit and through speculative buying, which often characterizes packer dealings. Independents also fear packers' control of storage facilities, their superior transportation service and power coming from numerous control outlets and markets reached by peddler cars.

The report declares the proportion of trade of commodities handled by the big five varies with the commodities, locality and dealer whose business is being absorbed. Owing to the maze and secrecy of the packers' method of conducting business, exact statistics on many commodities are unavailable. Many companies manufacturing or handling commodities are controlled by packer interests wherein no hint of this fact is disclosed by the names under which they operate, and even a thorough examination may fail to uncover packer connections.

### Packers Handling Poultry and Produce.

Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy in 1918 handled 136,190,550 pounds of dressed poultry, or 49.5 per cent of the estimated total, and 202,984,278 dozens of eggs, or 23 per cent of the estimated total of shipped eggs. The same four in 1918, through principal and subsidiary companies, handled 155,962,975 pounds of butter and 186,691,551 pounds of cheese. Morris returns were unavailable.

The report claims packer reports indicate that they handled 49 per cent of the country's total factory-made cheese in 1918. It charges that the big five control 75 to 80 per cent of Wisconsin cheese. It says Libby, McNeill & Libby in 1918 alone sold 10.4 per cent of the country's total pack of evaporated and condensed milk. It says the Armour Grain Company is a large factor in the cereal and breakfast food business. It quotes from the grain

company's report to show 1917 earnings \$2,908,912, or 290 per cent on the capital stock, or 67 per cent on the company's net worth.

It says Libby's sales of canned vegetables in 1918 were 250 per cent greater than in 1915. It discusses at length the growth of packers' canned and preserved fruit business, especially Armour and Libby, adding that Wilson's sales of canned fruits were not available in segregated form.

The report says Libby sales of condiments increased 247 per cent since 1915. It discusses Armour's and Libby's canned fish business and says the total pack of canned salmon distributed by the packers is large and rapidly growing.

It points out that the packers have made rapid growth in recent years in handling food specialties, adding many once carried by wholesale grocers, and that the packers' disproportionately rapid growth in this business has been at the growers' expense, and that packers failed to include many specialties when reviewing their activities. In cheese there is a division of factories, and in butter and poultry a division of territory.

If Armour's grocery specialties largely concentrated along rice, cereals, canned foods and cheese, the lines of each of the other of the five packers concentrated

(Continued on page 43.)

### SWIFT REPLIES TO CHARGES.

Answering for his company Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, made the following statement in reference to Part IV of the Federal Trade Commission report:

"The packing industry is again put in a wrong light by the latest installment of the series of attempts on the part of the Federal Trade Commission to scare the American people into the belief that the large packers are getting control of the food supply of the country," said Mr. Swift.

"In the first place, the packers do not control anything. Swift & Company is in active competition with all other packers in the purchase and sale of every product bought and sold.

### Delays in Mail Delivery

Some complaints have been received of delayed arrival of recent issues of The National Provisioner by subscribers, particularly at Eastern points. To these subscribers we would recall the fact that The National Provisioner is now printed in Chicago instead of New York, and that incidental to the change there have been unavoidable delays. Until the new arrangement is complete and in smooth working order, we will ask our readers to bear with such delays as may occur in receipt of their copies.

We may add that the United States postal service is also laboring under difficulties common to many organizations at this time, and that Uncle Sam's mail service is not as prompt or as accurate as it has been, or as it is hoped it will be in the future. Subscribers who miss their copies altogether, or who notice continued delays in receipt, are requested to notify The National Provisioner, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

### Declares Selling Cost Is Lowered.

"The charge that the five packers have divided the field, each specializing on certain lines, is absurd. Swift & Company handles only such products as logically result from being in the packing business, and such other products as can be handled efficiently through its sales organization and refrigerating equipment.

"The net result is the lowering of selling costs, more direct marketing from producer to consumer, and a better service to the public. This statement we stand ready to prove to any impartial tribunal.

"It is silly for the trade commission to say that our statement that Swift & Company does not handle coffee, rice or cereals proves that we have agreed with other packers to divide the field.

### Grocery Monopoly Charge Is False.

"There is no ground for the claim that the large packers bid fair to dominate the wholesale grocery trade. Swift & Company's sales of grocery products amount to only a little over 1 per cent of the total wholesale grocery business; the five large packers together handle not to exceed 3 per cent.

"The trade commission's figures showing the percentage of poultry, butter and eggs handled by the large packers are greatly exaggerated. We have issued figures based on Department of Agriculture reports showing that Swift & Company handles only about 6 per cent of the total quantity of these products sold in the United States.

"There is no combination or agreement with other packers in the handling of these products or to divide territory in their purchase or sale.

"I believe that the public is beginning to learn that it can not rely on the prejudiced and sensational charges made by the Federal Trade Commission, and that this commission is doing the country a positive injury by stirring up discontent and misunderstanding."

### SKIPWORTH SHOWS INACCURACIES.

In answer to Part IV of the Federal Trade Commission's report, Mr. V. D. Skipworth, vice-president of Wilson & Co., made the following statement:

"Part 4 of the Federal Trade Commission's report on the packing industry consists mainly, insofar as I can judge without having a copy of the report itself, in a re-hash of their former reports.

"The Commission continually refers to the five larger packers, or the 'Big Five,' as they call them, disregarding the fact that there are approximately 200 packers in this country, practically all of whom have prospered, and at least 95 per cent of them have no criticism to offer as to the operation of the so-called 'Big Five.'

"Figures given as to the volume of produce as well as wholesale grocery lines handled by the five large packers are inaccurate. The best information obtainable by us is that the percentage of the former is between 15 and 20 per cent, and that the five larger packers are handling less than 3 per cent of the entire grocery business of the country.

"The report neglects to state that out of the five larger packers, one is on record that he was never in the wholesale grocery business and that two of them, including Wilson & Co., have discontinued the wholesale grocery end of their business.

"The statement on the whole is full of inaccuracies, and as I have previously stated several times, the only way to arrive at the facts is to have a real, thorough and impartial investigation, which so far has never been given the industry. I am sure that such an investigation will develop the fact that the packing industry is the greatest economic benefit in the country today, that it is operating upon the smallest margin of profit of any business in the country, and its members are in as active competition with each other, large and small, as any other business."



## GERMAN MEAT TRADE TO HANDLE IMPORTS

### Private Enterprise Better Than Government Management

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Berlin, Sept. 20, 1919.

The Butchers' Association has formed a Trade Corporation, a stock company, which will handle all meat imports for the members, also the cold storage end of the business. The stockholders' meeting, held here this week, decided to increase the capital stock by 3 million marks, to 5 millions.

The capital is needed for an extraordinary expansion of business. The handling of all the imports of meat from foreign countries, entrusted to the private initiative of the meat industry by a government committed to socialization, was accepted as a compliment and an expression of confidence in the butchers' business acumen.

In fact, it was announced at the meeting that the butchers will be expected to handle most, if not all, of the meat imports to be brought into Germany under a new appropriation of some three billion marks, to be made for the purpose of reducing the cost of living. The government will ask for this new appropriation as soon as the Reichstag reconvenes, early next month. (According to cable reports the appropriation bill was submitted to the Reichstag by Minister Erzberger on Oct. 1. —Editor.)

While there had been unmistakable hostility to the butchers as a trade manifested by members of the government for a time, this ill feeling seems to have disappeared. The government now recognizes the value of a trade association handling an essential feature of the food problem. As a matter of fact, the government has found out that the butchers, by private and collective bargaining, can do better than the government itself, as far as producing cheap meat for the German people is concerned.

#### Private Enterprise Beats Government

Government theorists thought they could do better than experienced and trained butchers, three months ago when the government began to spend the first three billion marks in an attempt to force down the high price of food and other necessities. Those billions have been spent and a second appropriation of a similar amount will be asked for.

But this time the butchers and packers will have their say about the spending of that enormous sum of money. It is admitted that the butchers will succeed in buying cheaper meat and selling it cheaper to the consumer, besides making a reasonable profit for themselves.

The butchers' association is putting up a credit of six million marks on its own hook, for the purpose of facilitating buying in foreign markets. It is, furthermore, to regulate the slaughtering of animals for the cold storage plants. The trade experts will decide when and how many of a particular animal are to be killed and placed in cold storage.

The Trade Corporation has been doing a good business during the present year, and contracts already entered into assure a handsome profit to the stockholders at the end of the year.

The enlargement of the Trade Corpora-

tion is considered a symptomatic development of the meat trade in Germany, where state and municipal slaughterhouses tended to preclude the organization of a private meat enterprise on a large scale. The new Trade Corporation seems to be the pioneer in a new field of economic departure. The stockholders are entitled to buy two-thirds of the new stock to be issued at 110, while one million marks worth will be sold to the public at 120.

#### Rationing System to Be Retained.

The meat card and the list of customers, confining the consumer to but one meat market, which he may select, are still

necessary parts of the rationing system, and will have to be retained indefinitely. In the occupied territory along the Rhine, where both had been abolished or ignored, they have just been reintroduced. The necessity of this measure shows there is still a deficient supply of meat.

In Austria for the first time in many months, or even years, fresh pork is being distributed, according to Vienna papers. Each consumer whose name is on the list is entitled to a quarter of a pound per week.

At the same time the following maximum prices for beef were fixed by Viennese authorities: Domestic, called standard meat: Fore quarter, 10.80 crowns; hind quarter, 14 crowns; roasts, 20 crowns per kilogram. Imported meat: Fore quarter,

(Continued on page 43.)

## Canadian Packers Protest Price Fixing

Canadian meat packers have followed the example of their American brethren in organizing to put their side of the case before the public, and to defend themselves against attacks through government channels and otherwise. They have organized what is known as the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, with headquarters at Toronto, and will endeavor to promote a better understanding between producer, packer and consumer, as well as defending themselves from attacks and presenting their side of the case in investigation.

A deputation representing the various meat-packing firms in Toronto this week waited upon the Canadian Government Board of Commerce in session in that city investigating the meat situation, to protest against the recent order demanding that a big reduction be made in wholesale prices of pork products, which would, according to their arguments, bring disaster upon the Canadian packing industry just at a time when it had established itself in world competition in foreign markets. Compliance with the board's order, they said, would mean a very heavy loss at a period in the growth of the industry when such would be of a really serious nature. They told the Board of Commerce that they did not come to it as malefactors on trial, but as a body of men with a record for good service behind them, and with a knowledge of a great and essential industry, which knowledge they were willing unreservedly to place at the disposal of the members of the court. The delegation was promised a further conference at a later date, when their side of the case would be thoroughly gone into.

The order to which the packers objected, covering the price of pork and pork products, is as follows as issued by the Board of Commerce:

"In the matter of an inquiry into prices charged by packers of and dealers in animal products, upon hearing read the evidence taken herein and upon hearing the parties concerned: It is ordered and declared that on, from and after the 15th day of October, 1919, pork products and products of hogs shall be sold by the owners or operators of packing houses at prices substantially the same as those which prevailed on the 10th day of March, 1919, and such person, firm, or corporation

within Canada, being an owner or operator as aforesaid, who sells any such pork or products of hogs for consumption in Canada at a price greater than those of said 10th day of March, 1919, shall be deemed to have sold same at a price which is unreasonable and unjust and at an excessive profit.

"And it is further ordered and declared that notwithstanding this order all sales of pork and products of hogs shall be made after the date of this order and until after the 15th day of October, 1919, at prices which shall in relation to the cost of such goods be reasonable and just and not greater than those at this date prevailing, and always with relation to any descending cost of live hogs from time to time."

With this order the case passes from the Board of Commerce of the Canadian government. The person committing any infraction of the order will be liable to a fine of \$2,000 and imprisonment.

The Canadian packers have issued a statement regarding the above order, in which they state that it is, on the face of it, impracticable. The implication is that packers are at present selling products at prices which would permit of reduction of 2 cents to 15 cents per pound without loss; or, that the board, without regard to the actual cost of the product, arbitrarily imposes the reduction.

Meats now being sold are the product of hogs bought in the past two months, during which live hog prices advanced throughout the world to the highest level in history. At present prices these meats are showing heavy losses. In regard to this loss packers desire no sympathy. It is a phase of the business which they meet in every year's operations. The actual facts are that in its most prosperous year the profits of the packing industry in Canada were less than one-half cent per pound on products sold.

In reply to this statement, Col. W. H. Price, government counsel, says that the pork packing houses were given a period of more than two weeks in which to present their case to the board, but that only sub-managers of departments appeared and these were given every opportunity to show that the prices charged were fair and reasonable. "This order," he said, "will be followed up by another fixing retail prices."

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

**[EDITOR'S NOTE.—**Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat.

It should also be remembered that packinghouse practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### DRYING AND SMOKING BEEF.

The following inquiry is from a subscriber in the Northwest:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have not been able to dry beef satisfactorily to ourselves. We can get the curing all right, but are not able to dry it. Will you kindly give us what experience you have at hand with reference to handling and drying of beef? Also, what kind of a smokehouse and drying room is necessary?

Prior to drying and smoking the beef, of course, comes the soaking; it is quite as important, and should be accomplished approximately as follows, using discretion as to conditions, of course.

Soak 60-day old meats 10 hours, changing the water twice; 61- to 75-day old meats 12 hours, changing the water twice; 76- to 125-day old meats 20 hours, changing the water three times; meats over 125 days old, soak 30 hours, changing the water four times. In winter, hams over 125 days old may be soaked in three waters, overhauling once in that time; the balance need no overhauling. In soaking, change the waters as indicated in the time given to soak; for instance, in 30 hours change in 7, 14 and 21 hours; this, with the first water, makes four waters.

In the bottom of the soaking vats should be racks to prevent the meats laying in precipitated salt, and so that the water and pickle may be thoroughly drained off the bottom layers of meat.

After the meats are soaked and drained they are hung in the smokehouse, which is, or should be, equipped with a hot-air apparatus, either in or outside the house; this is, the steam coils. In some instances these coils are under each floor inside the house, or immediately outside the house, and the hot air is drawn therefrom by means of a fan and forced through a funnel into the smoke house. Both methods have their adherents.

A word in regard to the curing time and temperatures: If beef hams are to be smoked inside of 120 days, they may be cured in 36 deg. to 40 deg. Fahr.; otherwise they must be cured and carried in 26 deg. to 28 deg. Fahr. up to 210 days, when they must be used up. When it happens they are not used up within this limit, the pickle should be drawn and the meats stored in a temperature not above 15 degs. Fahr., and used as soon as possible.

Process of drying with steam coils under each floor: After the meats are soaked, drained and hung in the smokehouse, the steam is turned on and the temperature raised to 125 deg. to 130 deg. Fahr.—never to exceed 130 deg. at any time, however—until the meats are fairly well dried, which takes from 5 to 8 hours. Then the fire is started, using sawdust principally, and the smoking continued for five days at a temperature not to exceed 125 Fahr., preferably nearer 120 deg. Fahr.

When smoked, the hams should be allowed to cool and set thoroughly before chipping or shipping; they should be allowed to cool from 3 to 5 days. "The better beef is dried, smoked and cooled the longer it will keep in good condition," an old-timer said; but we think the drying process is more responsible in this connection, with proper smoking and cooling.

Process of drying with hot air injected

by means of a fan into the house from steam coils in room outside: The hot air application, in our opinion, is the secret of producing acceptable dried beef. After the meats are soaked, drained and hung in the smoke house, hot air is forced into the house by means of a fan which draws the hot air off the steam coils. The fan is near the steam coils and the air is forced through a pipe or funnel into the smoke house, entering just under the meats. This is kept up steadily for three days—no more, no less—and the temperature is maintained at 120 deg. Fahr. meanwhile. Then a slow fire is put on and the meats smoked until of a good color; then left in the smoke house until cool and firm.

A consensus of opinion would place the drying and smoking temperatures at as nearly 120 deg. Fahr. as possible, and never to exceed 125 deg. Fahr.

We have heard the following method advocated: Dried beef should be first dried by hot air from steam coils, temperature not to exceed 150 deg. Fahr. for 24 hours; then a fire put on, producing a heavy smoke, and kept up for 3½ days, the steam coils going all the time. Then cooled off thoroughly before being disturbed at all. Minimum shrinkage in this instance is said to be about thirty per cent. The process, in any case, should be carefully watched by a reliable operator.

### PACKERS IN SAFETY COUNCIL.

The following officers were elected by the newly organized Packers' Section of the National Safety Council, at the recent Eighth Annual Congress in Cleveland: Chairman, A. D. Drummond, Wilson & Company, Chicago, Ill.; vice-chairman, W. W. Pierce, Morris & Company, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, G. L. Mallory, Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.

## Swenson Evaporator Company

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Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American  
Meat Packers and the American  
Meat Packers' Trade and  
Supply Association

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**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

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### NOT THE WAY TO DO IT

The Federal Trade Commission timed  
another in its series of planned-in-advance  
attacks on the big meat packers to ex-  
plode on October 16. These particular  
"disclosures"—as the Commission's propa-  
ganda bureau called them in the lengthy  
story it kindly wrote for and issued to the  
daily press of the country—had to do with  
the packers' activities in produce and gro-  
cery fields.

The Commission alleges that meat sub-  
stitutes and other non-meat foods are "rap-  
idly falling under the sway of the extend-  
ing nation-wide control of the big five  
Chicago meat packers." It pretends to list  
200 of these foods which it alleges are  
handled today by the big packers, and  
with its characteristic effort for effect at  
the expense of truth it lists lard com-  
pounds, oleomargarine and similar prod-  
ucts as among the "unrelated" foods which  
it claims the packers have no right to  
handle.

It claims that the five packers referred  
to have "divided the food specialty field,  
each of them concentrating to obtain con-  
trol in particular lines," and repeats its  
now ancient charge that they threaten to  
dominate the wholesale grocery field.

There is really nothing new in the re-  
port. W. B. Colver of the Commission has  
been going about the country repeating  
these charges for weeks, and this formal  
announcement of Part IV of the Commis-  
sion's report is recognized as only another  
device to secure the publicity which Mr.  
Colver has lately been complaining he  
couldn't get in the newspapers.

One of the packers accused answered  
this blast in a statement which appears  
in another column. His denial speaks for  
itself. It is true, as he says, that "the  
public is beginning to learn that it cannot  
rely on the prejudiced and sensational  
charges made by the Federal Trade Com-  
mission, and that this commission is do-  
ing the country a positive injury by stir-  
ring up discontent and misunderstanding."

Just as long as those in high authority  
continue to permit such performances by  
their subordinates, just so long will they  
find it the more difficult to compose the  
existing disturbed conditions throughout  
the country. It is coming to be recognized  
that constructive rather than destructive  
policies must be adopted.

### THRIFT VS. EXTRAVAGANCE

Neither wage earners nor employers of  
New England are willing to lose the ad-  
vantages gained through thrift during the  
period of the war. Workers and factory  
owners have arranged to cooperate to con-  
tinue systematic saving. In nearly every  
factory in Connecticut purchasers of Lib-  
erty Bonds on the \$2 a week partial pay-  
ment plan will complete their instalments  
the last week in October. Manufacturers  
and employees have agreed to continue the  
instalments, the proceeds to be invested  
in war savings stamps and \$100 treasury  
savings certificates. The wage earners,  
having become accustomed to meeting  
these instalments regularly every pay  
day, have expressed their willingness to  
continue.

In the larger factories the manufactur-  
ers have agreed to provide for all clerical  
expense in carrying out the plan. In the  
smaller factories where the necessary  
bookkeeping would impose a burden, the  
funds collected will be turned over to the  
banks of the town, which will care for the  
installments and the conversion of the war  
savings stamps into treasury certificates.  
This plan was followed throughout the  
Liberty Loan campaigns. Preparations for  
the continuation of the savings system  
have already been made in five big manu-  
facturing concerns in Waterbury employ-  
ing 21,500 men.

The manufacturers are enthusiastic at  
the expressed desire of their employees to  
continue saving. The manager of the  
Berkshire Woolen Company of Pittsfield,  
Mass., wrote to the Springfield Chamber  
of Commerce as follows: "Each of our  
foremen gives about thirty minutes a week  
to this work. They go around after the  
help has received their wages and while  
it might appear to take up their time, we  
do not think it is any loss in the matter  
of production. We figure that the gain  
made in making our help more thrifty out-  
balances any cost that it might incur to the  
company."

Thrift campaigns of this sort are well  
worth while, especially in view of the  
present era of extravagance, particularly  
among wage earners, which is one of the  
chief obstacles in the way of reduction  
of the high cost of living and the return  
to normal business and general prosperity.

### CANNOT HOLD SEIZED PORK

Reaction is noticeable from the radical  
attitude of government and local authori-  
ties following the orders from Washing-  
ton to "prosecute the profiteers," in the  
wake of which much injustice was done  
through hasty and ill-considered action.  
This was particularly the case with igno-  
rant prosecutors who thought everything  
in packers' coolers was "hoarded," and  
who did not appear to know the difference  
between stored meats and meats held  
awaiting curing and smoking.

An illustration of the revulsion is the  
order issued last week by the U. S. District  
Court at Toledo, O., to return to Swift &  
Co. 300,000 pounds of pork held by a re-  
ceiver, and dissolving an injunction which  
restrained the Northern Refrigerator Com-  
pany from delivering the meat to the pack-  
ers. The meat was seized six weeks ago  
by county authorities as one of the first  
steps in a probe into the cost of food. It  
was alleged that the meat had been held  
in storage longer than permitted under  
the storage laws of the state. Investiga-  
tion showed that there was no basis for  
the action. Meanwhile the damage has  
been done.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

A fire in the Heil Packing Company's smoke house, 2216 La Salle street, St. Louis, caused damage estimated at \$2,000.

Employees of Swift & Company's Jersey City, N. J., plant, numbering about 1,100, are said to have gone on strike for a 25 per cent increase in wages.

Cured meats valued at from \$3,000 to \$5,000 were damaged by dense volumes of smoke from burning grease in the Morris & Company smoke house at 105 North street, Boston, as the result of a fire there.

John Schalker, Jr., and Austin, his brother, have purchased the interests of Orsine and Romeo Giacomini in the Schalker Packing Company at Leavenworth, Kan., making them sole owners. From twelve to fifteen carloads of cattle are slaughtered weekly.

A gross business of \$201,960,599 in eight months ending June 30, last, was reported in a financial statement of the Cudahy Packing Company, rendered to the Michigan secretary of state. For the year ending Nov. 1, 1918, the gross business was \$286,660,000.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, in its financial statement filed with the Massachusetts secretary of state, as of May 31st last, indicates cash and debts receivable as

\$352,409. The figure reported in 1918 for the same period showed a total of \$334,643. A decline, however, for the six-month period is shown in the surplus total from \$280,645 to \$257,904.

Stockholders of the Strathmore Packing Company, Strathmore, Cal., at their annual meeting recently held, elected the following board of directors to act for the ensuing year: J. P. Firth, president; C. E. Lighthall, vice-president; H. F. Elliott, secretary and treasurer; and A. W. Swain, manager.

Interests representing half a million dollars are backing a plan to establish a packing plant at Americus, Ga. The chamber of commerce at that city has approved the plan. A charter will be applied for and permission requested for the establishment to begin with a small killing plant with cold storage facilities.

### BAN ON ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORT.

If the bill now before the Argentine Congress is passed, shippers in that country will be prohibited from exporting the meat of cows or calves for a period of three years. The measure was proposed in order to prevent further inroads on Argentine's cattle supply, and also because farmers have been killing their cows and calves for meat, owing to the high prices obtainable in foreign markets, which has greatly diminished the number of cows.

### ANTI-PROFITEERING BILL PASSED.

The House at Washington on October 13 passed the anti-profiteering amendment to the food control act by a vote of 207 to 8, and sent the measure to the President for his signature. The amendment, as desired by the President, gives the Department of Justice power to prosecute profiteering retailers and to bring clothing and several minor articles under governmental regulation.

### EXPORT STEERS TO BELGIUM.

During the week ending October 4 there were exported from the port of New York 1,000 steers to Antwerp, Belgium. There are 1,000 head in the Jersey City Stock Yards ready for export, and arrangements were made to export 1,200 during the week commencing October 13, also to Antwerp. Plans are now being made to export 3,300 head during the balance of October. The shipments originated in Canada and the average weight per head is slightly less than usual export shipments. The rate per head for shipments to Antwerp has been reduced from \$100 to \$75.

### PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

of The National Provisioner, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1919.

State of Illinois, County of Cook. Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. G. Gould, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of the company publishing The National Provisioner, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Food Trade Publishing Co., 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Paul I. Aldrich, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Business Manager, Vice-President in charge of publication, R. G. Gould, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: Food Trade Publishing Co., 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Estate of J. H. Sanner, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Estate of Julius A. May, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Estate of Geo. L. McCarthy, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Hubert Cillis, 116 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ROBERT G. GOULD,

Vice-President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1919.

ELLA MAE FAXON.

(My commission expires Dec. 2, 1920.)

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Price Fluctuations Narrow—Trading Light—Hogs at New Low Levels—Product Demand Quiet.

The action of the future markets during the past week has not been a very distinct movement of values one way or the other. Lard has improved a little, while ribs are somewhat easier, and the pork market has gained moderately. The net effect of the change has been a gain in the future market from the prices of last week, while on the other hand the market for hogs, after rallying a little, failed to hold the advance, and this week touched new low levels, although from the extreme low there was a second small advance.

From the extreme low of the month the market for lard has advanced about three cents a pound, while from the extreme low of the season made last month the advance has been about  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound on the October delivery. On ribs the advance from the low has been very slight on the January, while the October made new lows for the season this week. In pork the market has recovered about \$4 from the low of the month and of the season. While the future deliveries in the lard and pork have shown an advance from the low point, the market for other cuts of meats has been relatively heavy, so that the relations of the hog market to the product remains substantially unchanged, with prices for product apparently a little over rather than under a parity with hogs.

The shipments of products from the West have been fairly good, although exports have been seriously handicapped by the harbor situation at New York and the embargo placed on all shipments. The actual exports were small and for the week show but little change from the very limited movement of the preceding month. The favorable developments in the strike conditions in New York, leading to expectation of a fairly early removal of the embargo conditions and resumption of shipments, had a favorable influence on the market the middle of the week.

A good deal of attention was directed to

a statement by the Department of Agriculture on the supplies of live stock in the principal countries of the world outside of Russia and Southeastern Europe and excluding India. This was a distinct surprise, as the figures showed a total of about even with the pre-war supply of livestock, losses in Europe and the war countries being offset by gains in other countries.

The figures for Europe, excluding southeastern Europe and Russia, showed 58,163,000 cattle, compared with 65,205,000 before the war, a decrease of 7,042,000; swine, 21,596,000 against 46,179,000 before the war, a decrease of 24,583,000; sheep, 55,928,000 against 63,367,000, a decrease of 7,439,000.

In the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, the number of cattle now is reported at 118,695,000; against 102,757,000 before the war, an increase of 16,138,000; swine, 81,304,000 against 63,918,000, increase, 17,383,000; sheep, 215,980,000, against 211,162,000, increase 4,718,000.

The combined situation on cattle shows an increase of 9,096,000, a decrease of swine of 7,197,000, and a decrease in sheep of 2,621,000.

The statement further claimed that the probabilities of exports were not good for the maintaining of shipments so as to bring the total up to the normal pre-war consumption, but the exports to Europe would probably fall off as the supply of stock increased, indicating a belief that the consumption would not swing back to the pre-war level.

It is obvious that the immediate situation for export is entirely dominated by the position of exchange. The exchange market this week has been irregular and at times developed considerable weakness, due to cotton and other commercial bills, and there is distinct difficulty in selling any volume of exchange. The fact that the exchange market does not break still further is claimed by some to be due to the fact that the prices already being made are having the effect of balancing the financial position for the time being, and putting enough handicap on foreign buying, together with the premium on foreign selling, to take care of the present movement of money. Some of the banking interests, it is stated, believe that if the government will fund the loans to the Allies with the interest, the exchange market in the course of a few months more will so straighten out

as to slowly recover, particularly if the banks are able to give fairly long time credits through the rediscount possibilities of the Edge bill.

The hog movement is a little disappointing. The receipts have been running from about 75,000 to 100,000 at the different points. Packing the past week was 478,000, against 548,000 a year ago. Owing to the falling in the recent packing the total for the summer season is about 17,500,000, compared with practically the same total last year.

**PORK**—The spot market is very slow, both at Chicago and at the seaboard. Spot lots at Chicago are quoted \$2@2.25 over October. New York mess is quoted lower at \$43.50.

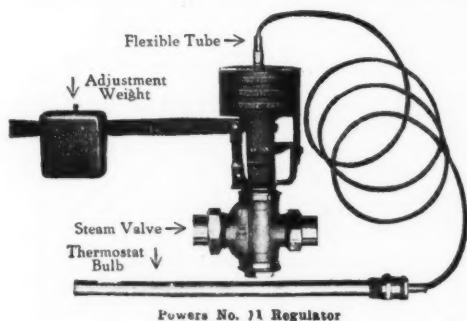
**LARD**—The market has made a general recovery in spot and October delivery from the low of last week. At Chicago spot is quoted at about October price. At New York City prime was quoted at \$29.25 and Western \$29.80@29.90 with refined Continent \$30.50, South American \$31.75 and compound \$23@23.50.

**BEEF**—The market is dull with the poorer quality a little hard to sell, but good quality is firmly held. Chicago prices have ranged around \$31.50@32 for plate beef while New York quotations are: Mess \$24@25, East India \$50@52.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### FOOD STORING CASE QUASHED.

Charges of hoarding meats in cold storage brought against Herbert Brandt, president of the Brandt Company, and Homer McDaniel, of the Sheriff Street Market & Storage Company, both of Cleveland, O., were dismissed at the request of the attorney general's office, and were nolleed by Police Prosecutor Stanton. The men were arrested at the instance of Attorney General Price last September, following a report to him by assistants that they had found meat stored on the defendants' premises for a period longer than permitted by law. Lacking evidence to substantiate a conviction, the cases were quashed.



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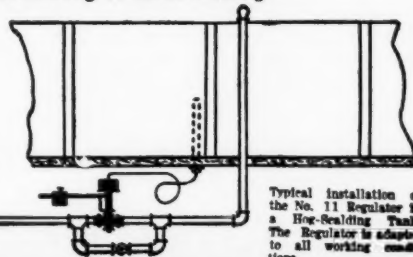
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### PROVISION SITUATION UNSETTLED. Cheap Beef and Mutton Affect Market for Hog Products.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 15, 1919.—The hog market opened 10@25c higher than yesterday's low time. The top today is \$15.25, the same as yesterday. The advance was due to the activity of the hog speculators. The packers were reluctant to follow the speculative lead and at this writing the market has lost its bloom and is around yesterday's low price. There is little reason for any advance in Chicago today, for Buffalo and Pittsburgh are 25c per 100 lbs. under Chicago's market. Indianapolis is \$1 under today's Chicago market. The demoralized condition in Indianapolis is due somewhat to the strike in the packinghouses. With Indianapolis and the East lower than Chicago we see little likelihood of any advance for the balance of the week in Chicago.

The average price of hogs in Chicago yesterday was \$14.45, the lowest since March, 1917; Kansas City was \$14.38; Omaha, \$14.39. The top on hogs in St. Louis yesterday was \$14.90. Under present conditions that is enough to hold the market down.

About the only part of the hog that shows any fairly good demand is lard and light pork loins. Light loins are selling around 35c. All the other cuts are in very poor demand. Our hams are particularly slow sellers. There is little foreign trade in hog meats, and unless there is some revival in the trade very soon we will have hogs down to a 12c basis.

The South is not doing much in the placing of orders; they seem to have quite enough pork of their own for the present. We have a communication from a Southern broker wherein he states that a local packer is selling smoked hams out of hogs raised in the South as low as 20c. While this price is out of line, it goes to show the conditions. These hams fill the

bill, and as long as they are available it has the effect of slowing up the trade on Northern hams. Our pickled hams are selling around 23c and, of course, we can not come in competition with smoked hams which are selling at 20c. A packer sums up the ham situation by saying: "It is not what the hams are worth, but it is what you can get for them."

The supply of common cattle is very plentiful, also the supply of common sheep and lambs. There is an abundance of cheap beef and mutton on the market. Good legs of mutton are selling as low as 15c a lb. retail, and pot roasts out of good chucks as low as 10c. The public is beginning to take more freely to the cheaper cuts of meat, for the reason they cannot afford to buy the other cuts.

Best cattle sold today in Chicago at \$18.75. There are very few cattle of this class coming to market. We know of some high-grade ribs and loins which sold yesterday wholesale at 42c a lb. Porterhouse steaks and rib roasts off this beef are selling around 60c. Steaks and roasts off the cheaper cattle are selling around 15c retail.

This explains why the public has been forced to get away from the high-priced beef. The big supply of cheap beef has had a tendency to weaken the hog products and will have a further tendency to make hog meats still cheaper as the supply of hogs increases, which it will very soon.

### SEMI-MONTHLY PROVISION STOCKS.

A statement of the stocks of provisions on hand at Chicago at the middle of October is as follows:

	Oct. 14, 1919.	Sept. 30, 1919.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1919, bbls. ....	695	.....
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, 1918, to Oct. 1, 1919 .....	127	1,680
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1919, lbs. ....	1,139,768	.....
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1918, to Oct. 1, 1919 .....	14,343,702	16,236,037
Other kinds of lard .....	11,505,582	13,693,492
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1919, lbs. ....	166,200	.....
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1919, lbs. ....	2,642,555	3,362,463
Ex. of clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1919, lbs. ....	361,670	.....
Ex. sh. clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1919, lbs. ....	1,033,230	1,435,363

### HOG AND PORK PRICES COMPARED.

The following tables show the range of prices of live hogs and the average cost of packer droves at Chicago and the range of wholesale prices of hams, bacon, lard and pork loins at Boston, New York and Philadelphia on August 13 and October 8, 1919, also the decline or advance during the period:

#### PRICES OF LIVE HOGS AT CHICAGO.

(Range of prices includes rough packing sows and choice hogs.)

	Range of prices.	Average price packer droves.
Aug. 13 .....	\$19.25-23.50	\$22.49
Oct. 8 .....	13.50-15.00	14.96
Decline .....	5.75-7.90	7.53
Per cent decline, 33.48.		

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Aug. 13 .....	\$36.00-40.00	\$35.00-38.50	\$39.00-40.00
Oct. 8 .....	30.00-31.25	34.00-35.00	27.00-29.00
Decline .....	6.00-8.75	1.00-3.50	12.00-11.00
P. C. decline .....	19.37	6.12	29.11

	BACON.	
Aug. 13 .....	42.00-47.00	44.00-46.00
Oct. 8 .....	38.00-42.00	40.00-42.00
Decline .....	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.00
P. C. decline .....	10.10	8.88

	LARD.	
Aug. 13 .....	31.00-32.00	32.50-33.50
Oct. 8 .....	30.00-31.00	29.50-30.00
Decline .....	1.00-1.00	3.00-3.50
P. C. decline .....	6.3	9.85

	PORK LOINS, 8-10 POUND AVERAGE.	
Aug. 13 .....	35.00-36.00	37.00-38.00
Oct. 8 .....	38.00-39.00	37.00-39.00
Advance .....	3.00-3.00	*1.00-2.00
P. C. advance .....	8.45	4.10

	PORK LOINS, 12-14 POUND AVERAGE.	
Aug. 13 .....	31.00-32.00	29.00-31.00
Oct. 8 .....	34.00-36.00	32.00-34.00
Advance .....	3.00-4.00	*3.00-3.00
P. C. advance .....	11.11	10.0
*Decline.		*4.04

### EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Export of meat and meat products from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 11 are reported as follows:

	Week Oct. 11, 1919.	Since July 1, 1919.
Beef, fresh or frozen .....	110,025	58,430,245
Beef, canned and pickled .....	91,700	13,071,552
Lamb and mutton .....	31,400	114,514
Pork, fresh or frozen .....	175,498	7,529,258
Bacon, hams and shoulders .....	2,407,999	80,200,600
Lard and lard compound .....	2,154,408	101,236,310
Sausage .....	140,525	3,265,720
Pork, dry salt and pickled .....	4,277,23	115,227,959
Poultry and game .....	1,400	636,552

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending October 11, 1919, are reported as follows:

	Week ended Oct. 11, 1919.	Week ended Oct. 12, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Oct. 11, 1919.
To—			
United Kingdom .....	505	.....	4,593
Continent .....	.....	.....	14,311
So. and Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	6,049
West Indies .....	.....	.....	27,043
B. N. A. Colonies .....	.....	.....	10,633
Other countries .....	.....	.....	582
Total .....	1,045	.....	63,121

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	
United Kingdom .....	1,392,400	723,526
Continent .....	1,337,000	1,474,879
So. and Cen. Am. ....	.....	919,988,870
West Indies .....	.....	1,107,244
B. N. A. Colonies .....	.....	7,835,561
Other countries .....	.....	460,797
Total .....	2,729,400	2,198,405

	LARD, LBS.	
United Kingdom .....	1,818,000	212,232
Continent .....	1,190,000	2,379,829
So. and Cen. Am. ....	.....	429,999,252
West Indies .....	400,000	7,015,078
B. N. A. Colonies .....	.....	14,115,891
Other countries .....	.....	570,492
Total .....	3,337,000	2,592,061

Total .....	8,337,000	2,592,061	706,075,95
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS			
From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	505	500,400	2,300,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	926,000	370,000
Baltimore .....	.....	114,000	150,000
New Orleans .....	540	.....	400,000
Montreal .....	.....	1,180,000	110,000

	Comparative summary of aggregate exports from November 1, 1918, to October 11, 1919:	
	From Nov. 1, '18, Same time to Oct. 11, '19, last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs. ....	12,624,200	0,472,000
Bacon and hams, lbs. ....	1,829,040,717	698,940,388
Lard, lbs. ....	706,075,952	324,577,661
		1,330,100,329
		361,498,291



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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The market is very steady and asking prices have been held at a higher level with the advance in other oils and also the firmer position in lard and greases. There is, however, a lack of interest in the market, and the volume of trade has not been very large. At the seaboard the export interest is extremely limited and promises to continue in this position. The supplies have been fairly ample for the demand. At New York City specials are quoted at 16½¢ bid and at Chicago packers No. 1 at 16¼¢@17¼¢.

**STEARINE**—The market is very quiet, but fairly steady. The position of compound lard has made for comparatively limited trade. The firmness of tallow has tended to prevent concession in the market, however. Prices at New York are quoted at 19¢ for oleo stearine and at Chicago at 19¢@19½¢.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL**—The market has again been quiet, with prices showing a somewhat easier tone on a persistently quiet demand. At Chicago extra oleo oils are quoted at 28¢@28½¢ and at New York 29½¢.

**GREASE**—A better tone has developed with the advance in other fats. Demand is not active, but offerings are not pressed and supplies are taken at the advance. Yellow is quoted in New York at 13¢@13¼¢ and choice house at 12½¢@13¼¢. Chicago yellow is quoted at 14½¢@15¢ and house 13¼¢@13½¢.

**NEATSFOOT OIL**—The market has again been quiet with moderate trading reported. Prices are quoted: 20 cold test, \$1.80@1.85; 30 degrees at \$1.70@1.75; prime, \$1.35@1.40.

### TRADE WITH SIBERIA AND AUSTRIA.

William Ford Upson, of Tennessee, has been appointed Trade Commissioner to Vienna by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. As soon as circumstances permit he will proceed to his post to conduct an investigation of general commercial and economic conditions in Austria and Serbia. Mr. Upson was the American delegate to the Inter-Allied Trade Commission at Vienna and in the course of his official duties became widely acquainted in business as well as in political circles. It is Mr. Upson's opinion that Austria needs many things that we can

best supply: Foods of all kinds, soap, oils and fats, cotton, leather cloth, boots, and shoes, clothing, petroleum and its products, rubber goods, and medicines. It will require also American capital and business energy and management, on broad constructive lines. Serbia, too, is a most promising field for American trade, and the trade commissioner feels that it is specially fitting that we should promptly enter into close trade relations with the heroic people of that country who have suffered so greatly in the great cause.

### TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR POLAND.

The first American trade commissioner to Poland will be Louis E. Van Norman, whose assignment to Warsaw is announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Mr. Van Norman, who has just completed a survey of the situation in Roumania, is the author of "Poland, the Knight Among Nations," and numbers among his personal friends some of the best-known Polish leaders. During the war he was identified with the War Trade Board at Washington. He says:

"Here is a vital people, alive to-day, because it has refused to die. There are thirty millions or over of them, and they live in a country as large as France. With a population nearly equal to that of Italy, a soil rich in crops and mineral wealth, and a considerable industrial development, Poland, situated as she is at the crossroads of trade connecting Central and Eastern Europe, at the gateway of Russia, has the opportunity to become one of the most important factors in the economic life of Eastern Europe.

"It is therefore of the first importance for the American business world to get exact information concerning this Polish country, which may become an important buyer of American goods, and which, on the other hand, will soon be able to export large amounts of raw products to this country.

"The Poles have natural resources in which we are interested. They have coal, sugar, leather, grain, salt. They need a multitude of things that we have to offer. They must have our manufactured goods, our fabrics, our tools and machinery, our shoes. More than this, they need our help in credit, in banking, and in many other ways to regain their feet as an independent nation."

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 16.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b., Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 21¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 21¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 21¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 21¢; 16¢@18 lbs. ave., 21¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 21¢. Sweet Pickled, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 22½¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 22½¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 22¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 22¢; 16¢@18 lbs. ave., 22¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 22¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 23¢; 16¢@18 lbs. ave., 23¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 23¢; 20¢@22 lbs. ave., 22½¢; 22¢@24 lbs. ave., 22¢. Sweet Pickled, 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 16¢@18 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 23½¢; 20¢@22 lbs. ave., 23¢; 22¢@24 lbs. ave., 22½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4¢@6 lbs. ave., 17¼¢; 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 15¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 14¼¢. Sweet Pickled, 4¢@6 lbs. ave., 17¼¢; 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 13¼¢.

Clear Bellies—6¢@8 lbs. ave., 25¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 24¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 23¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 22¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 21¢. Sweet Pickled, 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 25¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 24¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 25¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 22¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 21¢.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, October 15, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 38¢@41¢; green hams, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 25¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 25¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 25¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 26¢; green clear bellies, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 27¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 27¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 27¢; green rib bellies, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 24¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 24¢; S. P. clear bellies, 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 28¢; 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 28¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 27¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 26¢; S. P. Rib bellies, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 27¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 26¢; S. P. hams, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 25¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 28¢. City steam lard, nominal, 28¢; compound, 22½¢; dressed hogs, 23½¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 37¢; 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 36¢; 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 35¢; 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 34¢; skinned shoulders, 25¢; boneless butts, 31¢@32¢; Boston butts, 29¢@30¢; lean trimmings, 22¢; regular trimmings, 18¢@19¢; spare ribs, 15¢; neck ribs, 5¢; kidneys, 6¢; tails, 10¢; snouts, 8¢; livers, 2¢; pig tongues, 27¢.

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# OIL MILLING LOSS IN SOUTHEAST. First Month's Analyses Show Conditions Just the Reverse of a Year Ago.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Law & Company, Inc.)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14, 1919.—We find that the comparisons on press room work in the oil mills of the Southeast as compiled from our analyses of meal for the month of September are as follows:

	MEAL.			
Sept.	Mois- ture.	Oil.	Am- monia.	Stand- ard.
1911	9.18%	8.36%	7.25%	1.15
1912	9.13	7.96	7.12	1.11
1913	9.46	7.51	7.39	1.02
1914	9.17	7.38	7.46	0.99
1915	9.40	6.61	7.05	0.94
1916	9.95	6.38	6.47	0.99
1917	8.85	6.35	6.99	0.91
1918	8.68	6.39	7.08	0.99
1919	8.29	6.78	7.10	0.95

Attention is called to the fact that while ammonia and meal is practically the same as last September, the oil is 39 points higher. This difference amounts to a reduction in yield of one-half gallon of oil to one ton of seed. When the crush of this section is taken into consideration, it will be seen that this milling loss will amount to a good many thousand dollars in a month.

The fact that the milling is not up to the standard of previous seasons can partly be accounted for by the unusual weather conditions during the month of September. The moisture in seed went from one extreme to the other during the month. At first, seed were very wet and much of the moisture had to be removed before good press work could be obtained. During the latter part of the month it was necessary to add moisture to obtain best results. Such radical changes always have a decided effect on milling efficiency.

The comparisons of September seed for nine years are as follows:

SEED.									
Sept.	Meats.	Mois- ture.	Oil.	Am- monia.	work.	work.	meal.	Available gallons.	Avall. lbs., 7%.
1911	55.70%	10.30%	19.95%	3.37%	44.1	42.6	915		
1912	55.90	11.09	20.00	3.25	44.2	42.7	882		
1913	55.90	12.08	20.20	3.42	44.7	43.2	929		
1914	55.40	12.30	20.20	3.56	44.7	43.2	966		
1915	55.50	11.50	19.60	3.56	43.1	41.6	966		
1916	55.90	12.00	21.00	3.29	46.7	45.2	894		
1917	55.50	11.60	20.00	3.56	44.2	42.7	966		
1918	54.45	11.27	18.65	3.60	40.7	39.2	977		
1919	54.85	9.90	20.65	3.37	45.8	44.3	915		

If the first month's seed can be taken as a criterion, we again see a complete reversal in the composition of seed from one season to the next. The low oil and high ammonia of last year is replaced by the high oil and low ammonia of this season. This means that the yield of oil will be slightly higher and that it will be very difficult to make a standard meal.

On account of the low ammonia in seed it will be necessary to make a meal almost entirely free from hull particles in order to get the protein up to standard. When this is the case it is very difficult for the mills to obtain the maximum yield of oil. The absence of hulls in the cake prevents proper drainage, and results in a much higher percentage of oil being left in the cake than should be.

From the mills' standpoint it is much more profitable to work a normal seed showing the proper balance in oil and ammonia contents. In looking back over the past nine years we find that when this balance is broken and either the ammonia or oil are extreme, the effect is noticed in the milling standards.

Except in certain localities, the quality of crude oil is excellent this season. We cannot warn the mills too strongly, however, to use every care to see that the oil is well settled and free from meal before being placed in storage.

# EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oil products from the port of New York for the month of August, just received, indicate shipments as follows:

**COCOA BUTTER OIL**—Belgium 60,480 lbs., Denmark 223,897 lbs., Greece 864 lbs., Italy 17,920 lbs., Norway 11,200 lbs., Porto Rico 250 lbs., England 28,000 lbs., Scotland 89,600 lbs., Salvador 34 lbs., Mexico 100 lbs., San Domingo 126 lbs., Bolivia 103 lbs., Chile 178 lbs., Colombia 514 lbs., Peru 74 lbs., Venezuela 20 lbs., Japan 6,464 lbs., New Zealand 17,920 lbs., total 457,749 lbs.

**CORN OIL**—Austria 190,000 lbs., Belgium 22,722 lbs., France 72,250 lbs., Italy 114,000 lbs., Sweden 22,400 lbs., Mexico 64 lbs., Cuba 21,300 lbs., Danish West Indies 390 lbs., San Domingo 20,350 lbs., Colombia 3,040 lbs., British Honduras 3,800 lbs., British South Africa 109,036 lbs., total 579,352 lbs.

**COTTONSEED OIL**—Denmark 176,200 lbs., Greece 28,125 lbs., Italy 1,131 lbs., Netherlands 358,250 lbs., Norway 1,924,000 lbs., Russian Europe 750,000 lbs., Sweden 10,000 lbs., Turkish Europe 350,000 lbs., England 1,099,500 lbs., Bermudas 50 lbs., Costa Rica 750 lbs., Guatemala 4,150 lbs., Nicaragua 2,400 lbs., Panama 45,160 lbs., Salvador 1,600 lbs., Mexico 10,500 lbs., Jamaica 99,286 lbs., Trinidad 8,270 lbs., Cuba 486,525 lbs., Danish West Indies 315 lbs., Dutch West Indies 3,560 lbs., French West Indies 286,336 lbs., Argentine 19,500 lbs., Chile 15,970 lbs., Colombia 22,579 lbs., total 819,709 lbs.

**LINSEED OIL**—Belgium 15,000 gal., Finland 7,500 gal., Norway 2,100 gal., Roumania 3,000 gal., Sweden 38,270 gal., Turkish Europe 150 gal., Mexico 2,000 gal., Newfoundland 6,800 gal., Cuba 4,200 gal., San Domingo 1,074 gal., Chile 4,334 gal., Colombia 2,449 gal., Ecuador 1,545 gal., Peru 1,970 gal., Venezuela 1,627 gal., total 91,019 gal.



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# VEGETABLE OILS

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Advance—Trading in Cotton Oil Active—Prices Strong—Strikes Affecting Delivery.**

The cottonseed oil market during the past week has shown decided strength, with a sharp advance in the October oil and also a gain in later months of about 1½¢ a pound. The feature of the market this week was the strength in October, which was largely due to the harbor strike conditions in New York and the inability to make tenders on the October delivery. Up to within the past few days tenders have been about 4,400 barrels, and it is stated that there are approximately 10,000 barrels more of oil either in New York or about to arrive which would be available for delivery if the strike could be settled.

Owing to the inability to deliver, however, October oil was bid up very rapidly and the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, taking into consideration the point that a strike in the harbor was a condition over which the seller had no control, suspended dealings in the October delivery during the pleasure of the Board. It is understood that the minute strike conditions become even partially adjusted this order against the October delivery will be rescinded, and there will be

a resumption of tenders on the October and of trading.

The fact that trading was suspended worked both ways in that it prevented "longs" from selling, as well as it protected "shorts" from having the market bid up on them. Naturally there was a very sharp difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the action of the Board, some holding that the strike developments were one of the factors which a seller must take into consideration before making commitments.

The strength in October was largely responsible for the advance in later months, but was not entirely responsible. Weather conditions were distinctly unfavorable through the week, with heavy rains particularly in the Southwest resulting in further distinct delay in cotton picking and damage to both the quality and quantity of the seed. From the low point of the season the November delivery has advanced 4 cents a pound, December 4½ cents, March 4 cents. The advance in the October from the low of the season had been 3½ cents up to the time trading was stopped. The advance in the market from the low point has been about 50% of the entire decline from the extreme high. The South was quite an important buyer at times and also the West. Pronounced strength in cotton was also a factor, as the strength in cotton was considered as due to practically

the same causes as those which affected the oil market.

The advance in oil has led the markets in other fats. The tallow market has not responded recently to the improved position of cottonseed oil, and there has been very little changes in greases. Quite an interesting point in connection with the entire situation is the fact that compound lard is still quoted at 23¢ in carload lots at New York, or only ½¢ up from the low point, while cottonseed oil is up 4 cents and the October delivery for prime summer yellow was quoted at about ¾¢ a pound over the price of the compound. This does not show any particular demand for compound lard, and buyers are not interested, although buying has improved a little. Prices for compound are 6¢ a pound under the price of Western lard, and even this discount has proved far from tempting.

A short time ago the trade was quite active, spreading between January lard and January oil at 2½¢ difference. This week the difference was narrowed up to only about 2¢ at times, and this did not show any profit for the operation.

While the market for cottonseed oil has been strong, there has been an improved condition in other vegetable oils. Coconut and soya bean have both improved to some extent, and business the past few days has been done at about ½ cent advance over the preceding week. The demand has not been active, although buying has been stimulated by the strength in cottonseed oil, and also the fact that the position on the Coast is still one in which



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the replacement price is above the quoted price, owing to the higher markets in the Far East. Buyers, where goods were wanted, have had to pay the higher quotations, but the volume of business has not been sufficient to carry the market up to an import parity. Copra has been rather slow, but has been firmly held with the position of coconut oil.

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—The market has shared in the general gain in oils. Prices are held more firmly and with the gain in competing oil business has been done at a higher level of prices. The market on the coast is held firmly owing to the firmness in the Far East. Sellers' tanks were quoted at 15½¢ from the coast. Spot is quoted at 17½¢, bbls., refined, 20½¢@21¢.

**PALM OIL**—The market is very shady but quiet. Prices are held firmly at last week's range but trading is quiet. Prime, red spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 17¢; to arrive, —; palm kernel, nom., in bbls.; Niger, 16½¢.

**COCOANUT OIL**—The market is firmer with the general gain in the market. Some

business is being done at the advance and importers are not pressing sales owing to the firmness in the Far East. Sellers tanks are quoted at 16¼¢@16½¢ on the coast and refined at New York 20½¢@21¼¢. Copra is steady at 8½¢@8¾¢ on the coast.

**PEANUT OIL**—The market is quiet and firm with other oils. Demand is of fair volume and the tone is firm. Domestic crude was quoted at 18@18½¢ and Oriental oil at 20½¢@21¢.

**CORN OIL**—Trading is quiet and business is of moderate volume. Prices are steadily held at the seaboard deliveries and held up by the harbor strike. Crude is quoted at 17½¢@18¢ in bbls.

**COTTONSEED OIL**—Market transactions:

Saturday, Oct. 11, 1919.

The market closed easy.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot	.....	.....	.....	2200	a
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	2210	a 2225
Nov.	700	2070	2045	2070	a 2074
Dec.	1800	2065	2055	2061	a 2065

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Jan.	1600	2065	2054	2060	a	2065
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	2058	a	2070
Mar.	300	2075	2070	2070	a	2080
Apr.	900	2080	2075	2076	a	2082
May	1000	2098	2091	2095	a	2100

Total sales 6300 P. Crude S. E. 1750 Sales.

Monday, Oct. 13, 1919.

Holiday.

Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1919.

The market closed strong.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot	.....	.....	.....	2200	a 2600
Oct.	300	2399	2298	2380	a
Nov.	600	2143	2100	2145	a 2148
Dec.	3300	2125	2104	2120	a 2135
Jan.	5700	2130	2099	2125	a 2130
Feb.	200	2130	2105	2130	a 2132
Mar.	4900	2163	2115	2159	a 2162
Apr.	100	2140	2140	2155	a 2160
May	1400	2175	2149	2170	a 2180

Total sales 16500 P. Crude S. E. 1750-1800.

Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1919.

Market closed steady.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot	.....	.....	.....	2200	a 2600
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov.	1100	2205	2158	2181	a 2185
Dec.	3800	2200	2140	2165	a 2169
Jan.	6800	2200	2150	2160	a 2170
Feb.	100	2180	2180	2150	a 2170
Mar.	4700	2225	2190	2185	a 2190
Apr.	100	2205	2205	2175	a 2195
May	400	2250	2220	2200	a 2210

Total sales 17400 P. Crude S. E. 1850 sales.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Oct. 16, 1919.—Crude cottonseed oil has advanced rapidly each day this week; 19 cents is now bid, 19½ to 20 cents asked. The cotton crop is deteriorating on account of the heavy rains in Texas and elsewhere; seed prices are advancing. Loose cake is higher. Hulls are higher, with demand light.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16.—Since the government definitely decided not to fix prices on any fertilizer materials the cottonseed meal market has advanced about \$3 per ton and is in good demand at \$66. Hulls in good demand at \$10.50 and crude cottonseed oil at \$18.50.

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#### STATISTICS OF FATS AND OILS.

The production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oil and derivatives) during the three-month period ended March 31, 1919, as ascertained by the Bureau of the Census, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 702,712,168 pounds; fish oils, 886,376 pounds; animal fats, 415,769,032 pounds; and greases, 75,910,721 pounds—a total of 1,195,278,307 pounds.

Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry, the greatest production, 499,061,650 pounds, appears for cottonseed oil. Next in order are edible lard, with 310,162,683 pounds; linseed oil, with 88,822,708 pounds; and tallow, with 76,473,838 pounds. The production of coconut oil in the United States was 42,356,084 pounds.

The production of refined oil during the three-month period was as follows: Cottonseed, 380,431,429 pounds; peanut, 39,674,460 pounds; coconut, 26,327,868 pounds; corn, 15,735,350 pounds; and soya beans 22,658,586 pounds.

The figures given for crude vegetable oils produced during the three months represent the amounts obtained from the following materials, while those consumed include some imported oils: 1,716,280 tons of cottonseed; 136,604 tons of flaxseed; 82,970 tons of peanuts; 34,716 tons of copra; 301 tons of coconuts and skins; 34,661 tons of corn germs; 4,107 tons of castor beans; and 2,319 tons of other materials.

Stocks of materials used in the production of vegetable oils on March 31 amounted to 306,609 tons of cottonseed, 35,468 tons of peanuts, 18,723 tons of copra, 29,148 tons of flaxseed, and 3,281 tons of other materials.

The imports of vegetable oils during the three-month period were as follows: Cottonseed oil, 6,290,322 pounds; linseed oil, 1,601,039 pounds; olive oil, 6,083,932 pounds; palm oil, 4,781,930 pounds; coconut oil, 71,262,207 pounds; peanut oil, 31,668,601 pounds; rapeseed oil, 5,214,638 pounds; soya-bean oil, 58,288,383 pounds; Chinese nut oil, 8,287,695 pounds, and all other to the value of \$472,482.

In addition to these vegetable oils, there were imported 975,292 pounds of cod and cod-liver oil; 630,908 pounds of tallow; 3,225,475 pounds of other animal fats; and 5,390,795 pounds of greases and oils not elsewhere specified.

During the same period the exports of fats and oils were as follows: Cottonseed oil, 78,285,251 pounds; linseed oil, 4,052,295 pounds; corn oil, 212,106 pounds; other vegetable oils valued at \$2,272,852; edible lard, 204,062,552 pounds; neutral lard, 3,796,767 pounds; tallow, 2,269,238 pounds. Of derivatives, the exports were

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KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS  
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY  
KINTOKI—LARGE RED  
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER  
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED  
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PEA BEANS  
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OIL DEPT.

PRODUCE DEPT.

as follows: Vegetable stearin, 27,257 pounds; glycerin, 1,547,995 pounds; oleo oil, 14,160,239 pounds; animal stearin, 2,440,912 pounds; lard oils, 176,340 pounds; other animal oils 2,544,494 pounds; and fish oil, 210,308 pounds.

The data for the production, consumption, and stocks of fats and oils for the three-month period appear in the following statement:

	For the Quarter End- ing Mar. 31, 1919.	Pro- duction.	Con- sumption.	Stocks held Mar. 31, 1919.
VEGETABLE OILS.				
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Cottonseed, crude...	499,061,650	423,110,879	166,093,276	
Cottonseed, refined...	380,431,429	187,365,109	301,087,328	
Peanut, virgin and crude...	45,166,860	44,562,652	35,472,476	
Peanut, refined...	29,674,460	29,078,859	27,677,511	
Cocunut or copra, crude...	42,356,084	43,911,745	219,837,625	
Cocunut or copra, refined...	26,327,868	43,959,632	39,670,737	
Corn, crude...	22,669,314	19,133,925	14,956,101	
Corn, refined...	15,735,350	1,463,933	6,782,287	
Soya bean, crude...	11,662	34,655,428	124,639,390	
Soya bean, refined...	22,658,586	18,136,817	31,115,316	
Olive, virgin and crude...	364,568	195,856	1,008,535	
Olive, refined...	104,706	145,301	1,952,925	
Palm kernel, crude...	160,080	83,189	2,126,310	
Palm kernel, refined...	49,751	68,939		
Rapeseed...	82,119	2,405,137	10,700,856	
Linseed...	88,822,708	34,698,617	73,890,549	
Chinese wood oil tung...		5,478,363	13,798,161	
Castor...	3,780,546	3,139,387	3,543,753	
Palm...		465,382	1,258,811	
Chinese vegetable				

tallow	1,690,803	485,750	
All other	236,647	2,216,221	8,510,222
<b>FISH OILS.</b>			
Cod and cod-liver...	243,695	1,456,833	2,791,869
Menhaden...	115,556	1,514,759	13,290,404
Whale...	41,812	658,493	5,171,972
Herring...	110,100	160,480	3,006,449
Sperm...	1,227	1,081,684	1,199,952
All other (includ- ing marine ani- mal)	373,986	1,471,391	9,857,212
<b>ANIMAL FATS.</b>			
Lard, edible...	310,162,683	88,049,672	73,594,319
Lard, neutral...	26,888,098	19,445,919	12,158,445
Tallow, edible...	9,697,652	10,403,142	4,817,642
Tallow, inedible...	66,776,186	47,233,469	65,918,426
Neat's-foot oil...	2,244,413	484,837	3,237,609
<b>GREASES.</b>			
White...	18,959,457	6,154,074	18,163,926
Yellow...	12,366,228	8,955,520	10,479,804
Brown...	7,769,194	9,304,094	9,572,198
Bone...	5,395,772	2,404,888	6,458,593
Package...	10,946,245	3,724,839	17,369,156
Garbage or house...	12,942,632	11,068,227	13,083,359
Sewer...	198,062	108,705	10,269
Curriers'...	16,521	39,759	218,971
Wool...	1,419,251	460,327	2,266,455
Recovered or degreas...	3,609,671	1,859,614	2,021,638
All other...	2,228,888	1,816,170	2,628,336
<b>DERIVATIVES.</b>			
Acidulated soap stock...	14,565,535	6,406,235	22,809,315
Cottonseed foots...	51,969,089	49,284,354	45,926,159
Cottonseed foots distilled...	7,358,802	7,168,941	15,648,634
Fatty acids...	14,097,278	13,542,962	4,463,433
Fatty acids (dis- tilled)	8,931,852	7,369,994	9,317,184
Glycerin, crude, 80 per cent basis...	12,398,160	10,371,865	6,110,771
Glycerin, dynamite glycerin, chemical- ly pure...	6,197,766	5,493,807	9,795,828
Glycerin, stearin...	7,163,238	633,701	1,599,781
Hydrogenated fat	6,283,341	28,845,269	3,358,950

and oil	9,741,003	7,593,951	4,321,808
Lard oil	6,033,204	2,544,716	5,489,467
Lard stearin	1,172,806	883,444	408,498
Mutton oil	78,446	22,044	154,021
Oleo oil, edible...	33,813,378	19,328,026	20,311,646
Oleo stock	29,737,639	29,799,649	6,878,381
Red oil	9,004,670	4,177,715	9,734,879
Stearic acid	5,371,467	1,493,817	6,019,369
Tallow, beef and oleo stearin, edible	17,100,144	13,115,062	6,366,994
Tallow, beef and oleo stearin, inedible	1,948,870	5,299,594	3,325,771
Tallow oil	1,762,865	9,068,946	15,287,692
Vegetable stearin...	3,780,154	3,137,587	2,288,586
Vegetable olein...		9,055	5,862
Miscellaneous foots	4,428,122	4,181,943	7,345,835
Miscellaneous soap stock	7,087,104	4,244,244	9,672,307

Note.—In some cases products are prepared by a continuous process, and intermediate products which sometimes appear on the market under their own names are not reported. As an instance of this, oleo stock, which is an intermediate product in the production of oleo oil and oleo stearin and which is often sold as oleo stock, has not been reported by some producers of oleo oil and oleo stearin.

#### GERMANY'S OILS AND FATS.

Various estimates have been given of Germany's pre-war consumption of oils and fats. The latest is 1,900,000 tons, and as this is Dr. Fahrion's estimate—a noted authority on the subject, and editor of the principal German journal dealing with oils, fats, soaps, etc.—it may be taken as fairly trustworthy.

Dr. Fahrion says that this grand total is made up of 600,000 tons vegetable oils and fats, and 1,300,000 tons animal fats; and again, 1,500,000 tons was used for food, and 400,000 tons for industrial purposes. With the exception of 200,000 tons mostly imported from America, the animal fats were supplied by 21,000,000 head of cattle (sheep presumably included), and 25,000,000 pigs, yielding 500,000 tons of lard, 200,000 tons tallow beef and mutton), and 400,000 tons butter, the water content of the butter being apparently neglected.

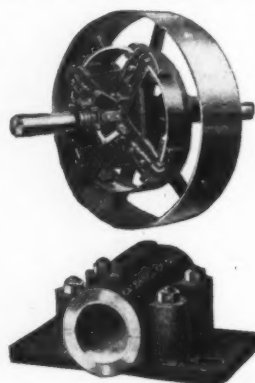
Of the vegetable oils only about 20,000 tons were obtained from home-grown oilseeds. A certain amount of vegetable oils was imported, but, broadly speaking, it may be said that the whole of the balance of 580,000 tons was milled in Germany from imported oilseeds and nuts. A considerable amount of vegetable oil was, of course, exported.

In 1913 1,700,000 tons of oilseeds and nuts were imported, of which practically half came from English colonies—an oft-repeated tale—and only about 7 per cent. from German colonies which, however, were gradually increasing their production.

(Continued on page 36.)

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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS. Provisions.

Sharp advances were made in provisions on Friday morning under active buying by shorts. Offerings were light and the hog market was higher. Talk of foreign interest in the cash lard market has frightened the shorts. Western markets received 58,600 hogs, against 77,615 a year ago.

### Cottonseed Oil.

A violent advance was made in cottonseed oil at the close of the week, prices on Thursday showing gains of over one cent a pound, with heavy speculative trade. Buying by Western, Southern and cotton interests was on a large scale, while "shorts" who had sold in expectation of a movement of seed and oil were large buyers. The advance was in futures rather than in spot, which has failed to gain with futures. Compound lard has gained only one cent from the low, and refined soya bean and cocoanut oil were available two to three cents a pound under November oil.

On Friday the market advanced 50 to 100 points on the opening call, with buying by Southern and Western houses on the continued bad weather in the South, and higher seed and crude oil markets.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Oct. 15, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap makers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 3.50@3.60 lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3.40 lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¼@4½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2¼c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2@2¼c lb.; talc, 1¼@2c lb.; silicex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, nominal, in casks 2,000 lbs., 16¼@17c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.50 gal.; cochin cocoanut oil, 20@20½c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 18@18½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 25@26c lb.; soya bean oil, 17¼@17½c lb.; corn oil, 18@18½c lb.; peanut oil, deodorized 24½@25c lb., crude 18@18½c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, 16½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 19½@20c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 13½@14c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 12½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 19½c lb.; prime packers grease, 15½@14c lb.

## CARLOAD RATES ON LIVESTOCK.

Any and all rates on sheep in double-deck cars that are higher than the rate of rates on fat cattle in a single-deck car are likely hereafter to be declared unreasonable, if packers or shippers of livestock will but bring them to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Several years ago the regulating body, on the complaint of the American National Live Stock Association against the Southern Pacific R. R., involving, however, only business in Arizona, held rates on sheep in double-deck cars that were in excess of the rates on fat cattle to be unreasonable.

Now Chief Examiner Thurtell proposes, in a report on the complaint of U. M. Slater, Inc., against the Southern Pacific, the Nevada-California Oregon Railroad and others, that that rule shall be enforced, even when sheep shipments originate on narrow gauge roads such as is that part of the Nevada-California Oregon that joins the Southern Pacific at Wendell and brings sheep from points in Oregon to San Fran-

cisco, Oakland and other San Francisco Bay points.

The complainants are dealers in livestock and packinghouse products. The Nevada-California-Oregon undertook to justify the higher rates on the theory that because it takes three of its narrow gauge cars to hold a double-deck load of sheep it should be permitted to charge rates higher for a double-deck load of sheep than it would receive for a single-deck load of fat cattle. It is necessary to transfer the sheep at the junction point, so that the narrow gauge road does have expenses that do not fall on other roads. That, however, in the eyes of the chief examiner is not enough to warrant it in charging more for hauling sheep enough to make a car load of double-decked sheep, than it would charge to haul fat cattle enough to make up a single-deck car load of fat cattle.

Reparation for the overcharges will be made to the complainants, the measure of damage being the difference between the rates charged and the rates held to be reasonable.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Oct. 11, 1919:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	56,111
Cleveland	2,063
Kansas City	45,737
Omaha	27,085
East St. Louis	24,000
St. Joseph	16,134
Detroit	1,968
Sioux City	5,178
Denver	2,009
Cudahy	332
South St. Paul	18,701
Fort Worth	5,600
Wichita	3,915
Pittsburgh	2,374
Indianapolis	4,394
New York and Jersey City	13,524
Oklahoma City	4,100
Milwaukee	1,564
Cincinnati	4,037

HOGS.	
Chicago	114,651
Cleveland	10,416
Kansas City	32,064
Omaha	22,408
East St. Louis	20,419
St. Joseph	7,064
Sioux City	14,257
Denver	6,000
Cudahy	1,958
Cedar Rapids	7,000
Ottumwa	6,843
South St. Paul	20,379
Fort Worth	9,000
Wichita	4,350
Pittsburgh	16,426
Indianapolis	27,459
New York and Jersey City	25,862
Oklahoma City	5,200
Milwaukee	14,436
Cincinnati	15,792

SHEEP.	
Chicago	127,680
Cleveland	2,375
Kansas City	22,371
Omaha	25,317
East St. Louis	7,000
Detroit	14,152
St. Joseph	5,214
Sioux City	8,081
Denver	5,000
South St. Paul	7,668
Fort Worth	4,000
Wichita	119
Pittsburgh	10,606
Indianapolis	411
New York and Jersey City	52,630
Oklahoma City	2,000
Milwaukee	2,532
Cincinnati	2,273

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 13, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	8,785	5,107	20,912	9,727
New York	3,894	14,143	15,755	15,755
Central Union	1,574	669	8,035	380
Totals	13,524	9,670	52,690	25,862
Totals last week	9,815	7,418	33,573	22,177

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	5,500	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,000	1,000
Omaha	200	4,000	800
St. Louis	1,000	3,500	900
St. Joseph	800	1,000	900
Sioux City	1,000	2,000	500
St. Paul	5,700	600	1,200
Oklahoma City	100	200	.....
Fort Worth	800	300	.....
Milwaukee	.....	200	.....
Denver	600	.....	5,000
Louisville	300	1,800	100
Wichita	.....	300	.....
Indianapolis	400	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	200	2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	500	3,000	300
Buffalo	800	1,700	2,000
Cleveland	300	1,000	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,000	100
Toronto	600	400	700

MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1919.

Chicago	32,000	24,000	38,000
Kansas City	41,000	11,000	19,000
Omaha	35,000	3,800	30,000
St. Louis	10,000	10,300	1,500
St. Joseph	3,000	4,000	3,500
Sioux City	9,500	4,500	500
St. Paul	21,000	7,500	18,000
Oklahoma City	4,200	1,500	200
Fort Worth	3,000	600	400
Milwaukee	200	600	300
Denver	7,300	500	29,000
Louisville	2,800	3,100	200
Wichita	2,100	1,400	.....
Indianapolis	1,100	8,000	800
Pittsburgh	3,500	8,300	5,000
Cincinnati	3,200	7,000	600
Buffalo	6,000	15,700	12,400
Cleveland	1,800	4,000	1,200
Nashville, Tenn.	1,000	1,500	300
Toronto	5,900	6,000	3,000

TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1919.

Chicago	16,000	28,000	40,000
Kansas City	19,000	14,000	19,000
Omaha	17,000	4,800	17,000
St. Louis	6,000	12,000	4,000
St. Joseph	3,000	5,500	6,000
Sioux City	2,700	3,500	1,500
St. Paul	4,800	5,000	7,500
Oklahoma City	1,500	800	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	500	200
Milwaukee	800	800	1,000
Denver	4,000	600	17,000
Louisville	700	2,500	400
Wichita	800	800	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	10,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	500	300
Buffalo	800	7,500	700
Cincinnati	700	3,500	1,900
Cleveland	200	2,000	200
Nashville, Tenn.	400	1,100	100
Toronto	2,900	300	1,200

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1919.

Chicago	15,000	13,000	30,000
Kansas City	20,000	12,000	16,000
Omaha	8,500	6,000	20,000
St. Louis	7,000	10,500	2,600
St. Joseph	4,000	6,500	4,000
Sioux City	5,000	4,500	6,000
St. Paul	7,500	3,500	12,000
Oklahoma City	2,400	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	400	200
Milwaukee	200	1,800	100
Denver	3,100	300	26,200
Louisville	200	1,900	500
Wichita	1,000	1,200	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	100	2,500	300
Cincinnati	1,100	6,300	500
Buffalo	500	7,500	1,000
Cleveland	300	1,000	300
Toronto	3,600	1,700	3,200

THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1919.

Chicago	18,000	30,000	38,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,000	6,000
Omaha	4,500	8,800	8,000
St. Louis	3,000	5,500	2,000
St. Joseph	3,000	5,000	4,000
Sioux City	3,500	4,000	1,500
St. Paul	9,000	6,000	9,000
Pittsburgh	600	3,000	400
Buffalo	100	1,000	500

FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1919.

Chicago	7,000	15,000	6,000
Kansas City	4,500	14,500	4,500
Omaha	5,000	4,000	7,000
St. Louis	2,200	8,500	1,500
St. Joseph	5,000	2,500	2,000
Sioux City	2,000	3,200	1,000
St. Paul	3,600	3,500	2,500
Oklahoma City	1,700	300	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	200
Milwaukee	500	7,000	200
Indianapolis	100	3,000	500
Cincinnati	1,500	6,000	600
Buffalo	400	8,000	6,000

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 11, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,446	16,500	36,220
Swift & Co.	9,223	18,000	39,554
Morris & Co.	5,003	7,400	16,127
Wilson & Co.	6,225	9,700	15,647
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	1,782	2,500	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,861	9,900	.....
Libby, McNeil & Libby	4,786	.....	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co.	4,500	hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,400	hogs; Ind. Pkg. Co., 5,300
hogs; Ind. Pkg. Co., 5,300	hogs; Boyd Lunham & Co., 5,300	hogs; Western Pkg. & Prov. Co., 5,100	hogs; Roberts & Oaks, 4,000

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,937	8,503	4,158
Fowler Pkg. Co.	2,614	.....	.....
Wilson & Co.	7,894	4,900	4,315
Swift & Co.	11,350	7,341	6,702
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	8,782	6,783	5,052
Morris & Co.	6,419	4,607	3,115
Others	406	213	98

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** steady but quiet. No business reported except rumors of trading in light cows at 48c. Bids are in the market at that level. One killer asks 49c and it is said another seller will clean up his 8,000 holding at 48c, but no confirmation of business can be had although the report persists. Some extreme light cows 25 to 45 lbs. are offered at 52c last sale rate and 50c is bid; tanner thinks 51c would be taken. Nothing doing in other selections. Natives quoted 48c; Texas 40c; butts 41c; Colorados 39c; branded cows 40c; heavy cows 47c; lights 48c; native bulls 40c; branded bulls 34@35c. About 15,000 Swift Montevideo frigorifico steers sold at \$87.00 Argentine gold or 40½@41c seaboard, being August, mid-winter kill. About 4,000 Swift Laplata steers sold at \$92.00 gold, or 43c seaboard. Local small packers sold heavies 43c; lights 46c; brands 38c; bulls 35c.

**COUNTRY HIDES** waiting. Business has been a trifle slow. Dealers anticipated tanners in convention here would endeavor to replenish depleted hide stocks, but so far no reports of business are current and in fact tanners seem utterly indifferent to offerings, of which there are plenty, so they say. One tanner reports buying a mixed car of hides in the originating sections at 33c for the heavy stuff over 45 lbs. and 43c for the light end. Also purchased a car of common western brands at 28c. Heavy steers here quoted at 40c nominal; heavy cows and buffs 36c reported paid again today locally. Extremes, 46@48c asked; car of Ohio extremes cold at 48c; branded hides, 30c asked; sales outside 28c; bulls, 32@34c nominal.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES** steady to quiet. Business in twin cities is meager. Heavy hides quoted at 35@36c and lights at 45@46c, last paid as to lots. All weights 38c last paid and nominal. Bulls, 32c; kip-skins, 55@58c; calfskins, 73@78c nominal, and horse hides, \$14.00@15.00; bids 214.50 refused for mixed lots.

**CALF SKINS** steady. A car of Ohio city calfskins out of first salt sold at 85c. There is a report around that a small local col-

lector sold city calf at 80c, but this cannot be confirmed and is not generally credited. Other collectors continue to ask 91c, having sold recently at 90c. Resalted outside city skins quoted 77½@80c lately paid; country run 70@75c nominal. Deacons, \$4.50@5.00 nominal; kipskins, 70c asked for packers; bid at 68c refused. Bids at 65c made for first salted cities and 70c asked; resalted outside cities, 55@60c nominal; countries 50@55c.

**HORSE HIDES** quiet. Country run of stock quoted at \$14.00@14.50 asked, inside tanners' ideas. Rendered hides \$15.00@16.00 nominal; ponies and glues half rates and colts at \$1.50@2.00 nominal.

**SHEEP PELTS** quiet. Packer sheepskins lately sold at \$2.40@3.35 as to weight and spread. Lambskins at \$2.92½@3.05; sales outside price today. Dries 42@45c.

**HOGSKINS** quiet at \$1.25@1.50 nominal for country run; rejects half rates. Pigskin strips 11@11½c; No. 2's at 9½@10c and 3's at 6@7c.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES.** A car of current native bulls sold at 40c. Two cars of August native bulls are being offered at 38½c by one seller and it is thought these will move quickly. Other selections are quiet, waiting action either here or in the west which will establish prices. Small Packer hides quiet and considered easy by tanners. Recent sales of steers reported there at 45@46c and of cows at 47c flat basis. Bulls 37@39c last paid and nominal for further business, well sold up.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The situation is steady; tanners seem willing to do further business at previously paid rates, and there are a few sellers who are still ready to move out stock on this basis. Other sellers are asking more money. Last sales of extremes from middle west and Pennsylvania origin were at 46c and tanners expect to secure more at this figure. Last reported sales of buffs were at 36c for good quality hides. Poor hides are not wanted as they do not make the leather in request; nor are lots wanted which run well to number twos. Southern hides quiet and

waiting; this class of hides is noted in demand in the east lately. Northern extremes of usual run are not quotable over 44c for business, while poorer sections range down to 40c and even 39c for ticky hides. All weights slow, discounted 1½c or even more as to average, from extreme figures. Southern kips slow, very little demand.

**CALFSKINS.**—Philadelphia reports further sales of city calfskins there at \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00 for good quality. A car of untrimmed kipskins sold there at 65c. New York City trimmed calfskins are quoted at steady figures, \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$11.00 last paid, with kipskins \$12.00 and \$13.00 last paid as to weights. Demand still continues for these choice skins. Country skins are reported sold at \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$9.50 in the east.

**HORSEHIDES** dull and weak; country and cities mixed recently sold at \$14.00 in the east. Market is more or less nominal pending more active movement.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 16.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today approximate 31,000 head. The run for the most part consists of plain and medium cattle but we are beginning to receive some with quality and finish. On Tuesday of this week a load of Missouri fed steers averaging a little less than 1250 lbs. brought \$18 and three loads of 950 lb. yearlings sold at the same figure. These are the highest prices for beef cattle that have been paid on our market since the early part of last August. A few near prime kind are selling from \$15@17.40 but the bulk of the best killers ranges from \$12.50@14.75, while the medium classes are going largely in a range of \$10@11.75. Our supply of western cattle is generous and among them we are receiving some very good killers indeed. One string this week sold at \$13.50 and several other lots sold between \$12@12.85. The bulk of the best ones are going at \$9.55@11 with the commoner kinds swinging around the \$8.50 mark. In butcher cattle and she stuff the market has been extremely irregular. At this writing good heifers and yearlings are quotable from \$10@14 with a few odd bunches of choice ones selling at \$15@16. Fair to good killing cows range from \$8.75@10 with the medium ones at \$7@8. Choicer grades of cows in small lots are selling around \$11. The general cattle market for the week is around 25@40c lower although at this writing more strength is shown than for several days past. Choice cattle, those selling from \$16.50 up, are perhaps fully steady.

The hog receipts for the period total right at 50,000. The quality of the offerings is fair. Extreme irregularity continues to characterize the trade in the hog house. Sharp fluctuations have marked each day's trade. At this writing the market shows considerable strength and for today records a considerable advance over the prices of the day before but the advance has not been sufficient to take up the decline of the week and we are 15@25c lower than a week ago. The quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$14.50@15.35; good heavys, \$14.95@15.15; rough, \$12.25@13.50; light, \$15@15.35; pigs, \$12.75@15; bulk, \$14.60@15.20.

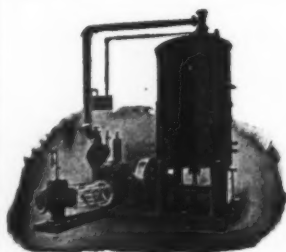
We had a lighter week in the sheep house than for several months, the count for the period only totaling 11,000 head. The market while fairly active has held to a steady basis. Mutton are selling around \$7 and perhaps would bring a little more money for choice offerings. A few breeding ewes are arriving and are finding ready sale at \$8.50@10. Best lambs are quoted at \$15.25, but the sales for the most part are within a bulk range of \$14.50@15. Medium and common lambs are going at \$12@14 and the plain grades at \$10@12.

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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)  
Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Oct. 15.

Choice cattle are getting scarcer, while medium and common kinds are coming in profusion. Last week's receipts in Chicago totaled 80,309, and for the first three days of this week we have had approximately 62,000 cattle, including 18,000 Westerns as against 57,000 cattle for the same period a week ago. Finished beefs of all weights are strong with an upward tendency because of their great scarcity, and good to choice corn-fed cattle are steady to strong, while the medium and low-priced kinds are dull and lower; this state of affairs will doubtless prevail for some weeks to come, because during the next 30 to 60 days liberal receipts of Western range cattle can be expected, also plenty of medium and low-priced natives, and everything points to a very wide range in values, with good to choice corn-fed steers commanding a substantial premium over the medium and half-fat grades. Prime yearling steers sold up to \$19.00 this week with most of the good to choice yearlings from \$17.00@18.50, medium to good kinds \$15.50@16.50, and fair to medium grades \$13.00@15.00. Prime handyweight and heavy beefs are selling from \$17.50@18.50 with a few loads of finished handyweights up to \$18.85, but most of the good to choice corn-fed steers are going from \$16.50@17.50; medium to good kinds, \$15.00@16.25; fair to medium grades, \$13.00@15.00, with cheap killers all the way down the line to \$10.00.

The heavy receipts of cattle include a liberal supply of "she-stuff," with the bulk of the offerings consisting of the common, medium and pretty good grades, and generally speaking the market is 35@50c per cwt. under last week's mean close, excepting on cannery, which are selling 15@25c lower. As compared with the last issue of this paper values are 25@35c lower on cannery and 50@75c off on everything else with the exception of choice cows, heifers and yearlings, the latter mentioned kinds being in light supply and selling about steady. Bulls have shown about the same decline as the market on cows and heifers and are 25@50c lower this week and show 50@75c decline from one week ago. The calf market is in fair shape on the light calves at the recent decline, with good to choice light ones selling from \$17.00@17.75. Medium weights and heavy grades which declined mostly \$1.00@1.50 last week have held about steady at the decline. We are getting an awful lot of thin light trashy calves, which sell at \$5.50@6.50.

Hog receipts are not heavy for the time of the year. Last week's supply totaled 115,000 in Chicago and for the first three days of this week we have had approximately 66,000 hogs, or about the same as a week ago. The much-talked-of phenomenal foreign outlet for pork products has failed to materialize. The demand is there, for the people of the war-stricken countries are sadly in need of fats and foodstuffs, but the trouble is they lack the cash, and the way foreign exchange has fluctuated and the uncertainty of the value of their currency has been a source of great concern and some loss to the exporters who have endeavored to ship stuff abroad. We feel that eventually there will be some governmental arrangement whereby generous credit will be extended and then there will be another story to tell, but for the time being it is largely a domestic demand that will have to be catered to, which explains the steadily declining trade on hogs. On Tuesday of this week another 50c drop took place and today

(Wednesday) the trade is fairly active at the decline and while temporary upturns can be expected, yet in a general way, it looks very much as if the bottom of the market had not yet been reached and at the present time prime light and light butcher hogs are selling from \$15.00@15.15 with the extreme top \$15.20; prime medium and weighty butchers, \$14.75@15.00; good mixed grades of all weights, \$14.25@14.75; heavy packing, \$13.50@14.25; and healthy pigs, \$13.50@14.00.

Although sheep-house values ranged during Monday's and Tuesday's sessions a little below the close of last week, there was a strong feeling in the trade and everything was cleaned up at the close each day, and with receipts estimated at 30,000 head early prospects on Wednesday indicated that there would be some advance in values above the range of the day before. Prevailing quotations range as follows: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$15.00@15.50; fat yearlings, \$10.50@11.00; good to choice wethers, \$9.00@9.25; fat ewes, \$7.00@7.50; feeding lambs, \$12.00@13.00; feeding yearlings, \$9.50@10.00; feeding wethers, \$8.00@8.50; feeding ewes, \$6.25@6.75; yearling breeding ewes, \$12.00@13.00; 2- to 4-year-old breeders, \$8.00@10.00. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$14.50@15.00; poor to medium, \$13.00@14.00; culls, \$9.00@10.00; fat ewes, \$6.75@7.25; poor to medium, \$6.00@6.50; culls, \$3.00@5.00; good to choice breeding ewes, \$10.00@11.00.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 15.

Fair to good quality cattle held steady to strong, but the common kinds were in liberal supply and sold lower. The hog market steadied at Tuesday's dollar decline with some sales on the close stronger. Sheep sold slowly at weak prices, largely on account of the plain quality of the offerings. Cattle receipts today were 22,000, making 80,000 for the three days this week. A week ago receipts were 18,000 and a year ago 16,500. Arrivals in the hog division were 12,000, or 4,000 more than a week ago, and 4,700 short of a year ago. Sheep receipts 16,000 were 1,000 less than a week ago, and 2,000 less than a year ago.

Trade in killing cattle was active with good fat grades stronger. Some prime heavy Missouri steers sold at \$18.35, a new high price for the fall season. Other fed steers sold at \$15.50@17.50. That class of steers is below actual requirements and prices are firm. Wintered Western steers and thick fleshed grassers sold at \$12.50@14.50, and straight grassers at \$8.50@12.75. Those below \$9.00 were common quality and lacked flesh. Good cows and heifers had a fairly active call but later trade in the plainer kinds was dull. Most of the cows sold at \$6.50@8.50, best grades up to \$10.50. Veal calves were steady at \$8.00@17.00.

Hog prices Tuesday wound up \$1.00 lower, and trade today started at that decline, though in the late dealings there was more urgency to demand. Packers paid the top price, \$14.80, and the bulk of the offerings which carried more weight than usual sold at \$13.75@14.50. Pigs and thin hogs sold to feeders at about the same price range as fat hogs.

Trade in sheep was rather quiet though prices were unchanged from Tuesday. Quality of the offerings was plain. The bulk of the Western offerings was feeding grades. Fat lambs are quoted at \$14.50@15.50; ewes, \$6.50@7.50; wethers, \$8.25@9.25; yearlings, \$9.25@10.00. Feeding lambs are selling at \$11.50@12.75, and feeding ewes \$5.00@6.50.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Oct. 16.

The cattle run this week is another record breaker. Monday's arrivals were over 32,500 head, a new high mark, and the total for the four days of 67,363 head is heavier than any previous six-day run. Good beef has not been plentiful, and is selling strong to a little higher than a week ago. Quotations on cornfeds are nominal in the absence of supplies, but real good cattle have been selling around \$17@17.25, with choice and prime kinds quoted on up to \$18.50. Warm-up steers go at \$11@15. Prime heavy Westerns topped at \$15.50 again this week, with good to choice grass beefs scarce at \$11@12.50. Common killing steers have been plentiful and show 25@50c declines. Under pressure of the enormous runs, butcher stock broke 75c@1 Monday and Tuesday, but reacted from Wednesday on, and is not closing more than 25@50c below a week ago. Cannery steady at \$5@5.50, fair to medium cows are selling at \$6.50@8, good kinds at \$8@9, and choice heavies at \$9.50@10.50. Bologna bulls at \$6@6.50 look a little lower. Never in the history of the market was the feeder demand so broad as it has been this week. The continued high levels of good beefs and declines in the price of feed have combined to make the business look more attractive, and in the face of this week's heavy runs good to choice feeders are selling higher than a week ago, the desirable light and medium weight stuff being as high as it has been any time this season. Common feeders broke at the start of the week, but regained practically all the decline by today. Best heavy feeders are bringing \$12@13, good to choice \$10.50@12, best yearlings \$10@11.65, fair to medium grades \$8.50@10, and plain kinds sell on down to around \$7.

Hogs have suffered fresh reverses, though receipts continue quite moderate, and prices are rapidly approaching the levels at which packers estimated some time ago they would be able to put up their winter droves. Common, rough and extremely heavy hogs have dropped most, and the spread has widened. Today rough packers sold down to \$13, with the bulk at \$13.50@13.75, and the top at \$14.90. These quotations represent a decline of 50@75c since a week ago, and are the lowest seen in over two years. Thus far this week receipts have been only 18,100 head as against 19,700 a year ago. Weights continue very heavy.

Inquiry for killing lambs has been slack most all week, and despite the fact that runs continue moderate, and carry little stuff that is fit to kill. Fat and lamb prices have broken largely \$1 since a week ago. A spread of \$14.50@15 is buying good to choice lambs. Feeders have also ruled lower, and at \$12.50@13 best grades show a 50c decline for the week. Old sheep are steady to higher, very few having been coming. Best ewes are still selling around \$7@7.50, but wethers have moved up to \$9@9.75, and yearlings are bringing \$10@11.50. Supplies for the four days so far this week have been only 81,000 head, as compared with 92,000 a week ago, and 160,000 a year ago.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## ICE NOTES.

James Harty's frame ice house on Williams street, Wyoming, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

A \$40,000 addition to the Victor Cotton Oil Company, Gaffney, S. C., ice producers, is now under way.

The McKinney Ice & Coal Company will remodel its plant and build an addition to cost \$40,000, at McKinney, Tex.

Theodore Fisher has succeeded to the proprietorship of the Westmoreland Ice Company, West Otterman street, Greensburg, Pa.

The Springfield Creamery Company, Springfield, Mo., will shortly erect a new \$30,000 building in which new machinery will be installed.

The Crystal Ice Company, Fort Worth, Tex., contemplates the erection of a cold storage addition on East Magnolia avenue, at a cost of \$30,000.

The Phez Company of Salem, Ore., will build a three-story cold storage plant at Liberty and Trade streets, to adjoin its present property, to cost in the neighborhood of \$165,000.

A contract has been let for the construction of a new cold storage plant at Billings, Mont., for the Artificial Cold Storage Company. The building is expected to be completed by April 1, next.

The Lake Titus Ice Company of Malone, N. Y., has been organized with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are: F. R. Kirk, V. E. Maher, and Clarence E. Kilburn, all of that city.

The Farmers' Creamery & Ice Company

of Topeka, Kan., shortly will begin the construction of a new refrigerating and ice plant at 1000-02 North Kansas avenue, at a contemplated cost of \$35,000.

The City Hospital at Providence, R. I., is considering the suggestion of trustees to install an ice plant in connection with that institution. Dr. John M. Peters and Ald. Joseph Balch, representing a sub-com-

mittee, will indicate final action in a short time.

The Georgia Normal and Industrial College, under the direction of Dr. E. H. Scott and L. C. Miller, a real estate operator, will construct a ten-ton ice plant at Sparta, Ga., for curing sweet potatoes. The institution also operates plants at Milledgeville and Warrenton, Ga.

## How Should Refrigerator Cars Be Handled?

Railroad Director General Hines has decided to impose a penalty of \$10 a day upon shippers who do not unload refrigerator cars within five days from the time the cars are set for unloading. This charge of \$10 per day is to be in addition to all the regular demurrage and track storage charges that may apply. The ordinary demurrage rate is \$2.50 per car per day, after forty-eight hours of free time. At some places there is also a track storage charge of \$2 or \$3 per day.

Neither ordinary demurrage nor the penalty will apply to the owners of refrigerator cars who have them set on their own tracks for loading or unloading. In other words, the penalty is not likely to fall on meat packers, even if they hold cars for more than five days, because as a rule packers either own or lease cars for their own use. The ordinary demurrage charge applies to cars owned by the

railroads. They own very few brine refrigerators, such as are used in the fresh meat trade.

There are some packers who occasionally are able to obtain a railroad-owned ice-box refrigerator in which they can send packinghouse products that have been fully cured, or some of the salted or sweet pickled meats. But even in such cases the packers are not likely to hold a car for as long as five days, because meats are not sold in the way that fruits and vegetables are peddled by commission men.

Commission men, if the market is firm because of low supplies, are able to profit by holding refrigerators under load. The \$10 per day penalty is intended to make them market the fruits and vegetables consigned to them, so the cars can be sent back to the points of origin to save the perishable products of truck farms and orchards.

### May Use Incident to Hurt Packers.

But the action of the Director General may be used to cause great harm to the packers. The general public does not know the difference between brine and ice box refrigerator cars. A good many of those wholesale grocers who are trying to destroy the distributing organization of the packers, so as to eliminate their competition, do not know the difference. Therefore the fact that Director General Hines has been forced to impose a penalty, in addition to the ordinary demurrage and track storage charges, upon those who hold refrigerator cars, may be used as an argument in favor of the Kendrick and Kenyon bills. That it will be used by these wholesale grocers may be taken for granted.

No one, not even a wholesale grocer, has ever accused a packer of holding a refrigerator car out of service. The complaint has been that the railroads hurry the packer cars so much that they give the packers an undue preference. That complaint is made by the better-informed wholesale grocers who fail to inform the public that the chief reason for good service to the packers is the fact that they pay for a report at nearly every junction point in the country on the progress meat cars are making. If any railroad "lays down" on its job, it hears from the traffic manager of the packer whose goods are being delayed on the road.

The grocers also fail to inform the public that, as a rule, the grocers land their goods at the freight station, and then trust to luck to get their stuff delivered, instead of being diligent in their business and seeing to it that the railroad men do

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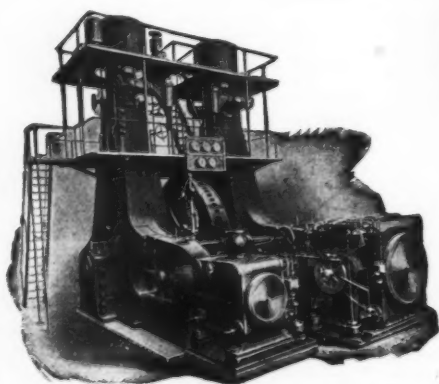
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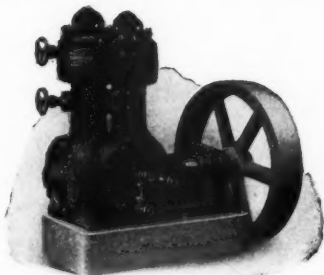
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Buffalo—Hellriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Canard Bldg.  
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse; Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 515 Union Central Bldg.  
Cleveland—General Carriage & Storage Co.

Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.  
Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.  
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
Liverpool—Peter R. McGuire & Son.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.  
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.  
New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.

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not go to sleep while handling food products which should never be delayed.

The refrigerator cars to which the penalty will attach are the kind in which it would be a crime to load groceries of any kind, because they are needed in the fruit and vegetable trade. Canned goods displace nothing when put into unfilled parts of the brine refrigerator cars owned and operated by the packers because the railroads will not buy and operate them. To load fruits and vegetables into the brine refrigerators with fresh meats would be a crime, because the low temperature of the fresh meat cars would destroy the fruits and vegetables.

If the packers did not put other goods into the empty parts of the brine refrigerator cars they would be committing a moral, if not legal, offense against the people of the country, because they would be forcing the railroads to haul only partially-filled cars. Not every fresh meat car can be filled with fresh meats. Even if the government owned the cars canned or other goods would have to be put into them if light loading was to be avoided. If the government, or even a company which would be to the shippers of fresh meats as the Pullman parlor car organization is to the railroads of the country—that is, the provider of equipment—should take over the cars, the canned goods and other groceries of all wholesale grocers could not be loaded into the empty spaces of fresh meat refrigerator cars.

**What Would Grocer Do Then?**

In the event the government or a com-

pany bought fresh meat refrigerator cars and operated them, offering them to packers who had fresh meat to ship, the question would be, in each city where there was a packing plant: "Which grocer's stuff shall be put into the empty space in today's cars of fresh meat?" That would be an extremely pertinent question, because there are not enough fresh meat cars, with empty space, to carry all the tonnage of all the wholesale grocers. Therefore, who is to decide between Smith, the wholesale grocer, and Brown, his competitor.

Perhaps the answer would be: "Buy

enough brine refrigerator cars to take all the tonnage of all the wholesale grocers." That would mean putting a box of pork loins in one car, a quarter of beef in another, a sheep carcass in a fourth, a barrel of dressed poultry in another, and then filling up the rest of the space with canned goods and other grocery items, so as to avoid discrimination between Smith, Jones, Brown, Williams, Petersen, et al., each desiring to ship groceries on the same day, and each having enough tonnage to fill a car on a given day.

One car containing all the perishable products, filled with grocery items shipped

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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

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COLD  
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## INSULATION

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by the single packer in the town, would be enough. But to avoid discrimination between the five wholesale grocers, it would be necessary to start out five heavy brine refrigerators, each costing twice as much as the ordinary box car.

The wholesale grocer in a town or city not having a packing plant would demand to be placed on an equality with the grocers in cities where there were packing plants. Therefore brine refrigerators enough to accommodate the grocers in such a town would have to be started from a city containing a packing plant with a light load of fresh meat, and stopped at the town where there might be two wholesale groceries, so they might fill the car, and thereby be put on a footing of equality with the wholesalers in the city from which five brine refrigerators were started, each with a little fresh meat in it, so as to give the wholesale grocers a chance to compete, as they contend, with the packers who fill with grocery items, the space that otherwise would go empty.

If the government owned the refrigerators the fundamental question to be answered first would be whether the brine refrigerators were to be used primarily for fresh meat, loading with grocery items as fillers of otherwise empty space; or primarily for groceries, with small quantities of fresh meat as the excuse, not the reason, for using that most expensive form of railroad freight equipment.

If you follow out this line of argument it is easy to see what would happen to meat distribution and meat prices as a result of the adoption of such a plan as the grocers would like to put through.

#### GERMANY'S OILS AND FATS.

(Continued from page 30.)

We must ask ourselves first of all, says Fahrion, whether we really need 1,500,000 tons for food purposes, and since during the last four years we have had only a fraction of that amount, actually only 10 per cent. in 1917, the answer would seem to be in the negative. Fahrion thinks the total amount for food purposes could safely be reduced to 1,000,000 tons, and in regard to industrial purposes, substitutes can be largely used. Insofar as he here refers to soap-making, the attempts to use substitutes for oil or fat have not been very successful.

What are the actual conditions and future prospects? The sheep, cattle and pigs have been very considerably reduced in numbers, and food is lacking for those that remain. Besides the large pre-war output of cattle-cake in Germany, which must have approximated 1,000,000 tons, the imports of cattle-cake, mostly from Russia and America, amounted to over 400,000 tons. The numerous experiments for the production of fat synthetically, or from yeast, mineral oils, etc., have yielded no substantial results. Suggestions to increase largely the home production of oilseeds are not practicable, although it has been seriously proposed that it would be much more profitable to grow oilseeds instead of barley and potatoes for pig-rearing, and that the oilcake thus obtained would feed cattle and produce beef and milk more than equivalent to the bacon

and lard sacrificed, while the additional oil would be pure gain. But although this brilliant idea was elaborated at great length in the German margarine journal a year or two ago, the farmers never took to it very kindly.

It is obvious that Germany will have to import very large quantities of fat, and she would, of course, prefer to import the raw material, copra, palm kernels, groundnuts, soya beans, etc., and express the oil in Germany.

The main question is not whether the colonies are retained, but whether she will be able to purchase these supplies abroad on equal terms with her competitors. Fahrion thinks it most unlikely, and says that, although an economic war has apparently been officially disclaimed by the Allies, that does not necessarily bind the merchants in the entente countries. There is not much consolation in the reflection that lack of tonnage has probably been exaggerated, in view of the new construction in America, and also that the world's traders will not for long wish to do without such a good customer as Germany has been. For, notwithstanding these reflections, there still remain the difficulties of exchange, and, above all, the very considerable developments in the oil-milling industry of other countries, notably England and the United States.

The position is not quite so bad as regards animal fats, and this could be considerably improved if the German meat industry were better organized, somewhat on the lines of the great American packing houses. Among animal fats bone fat has played an important part during the war. Before the war about 15,000 tons was obtained from 150,000 tons of bones, but was for the most part not edible. The great fat scarcity led to the extraction of bone fat from fresh bones for edible purposes, first of all by the autoclave process under pressure, but afterwards—as this proved unsatisfactory in unskilful hands—by means of benzine extraction. This method, although it involves subsequent refining, is fairly satisfactory, and must be continued on a larger scale after the war.

The great German oil mills have naturally suffered severely from the war, and many of them had to close down. Even when conditions again become more favorable it is possible that only a part of the idle presses will be operated again, for the vexed question whether hydraulic pressing or benzine extraction is the better process was much discussed before the war. In pressing, a much larger percentage of oil is left in the resulting cake, up to about 8 per cent., and it is not economical to feed this oil to the cattle. The balance of opinion, therefore, inclines to the extraction process, especially during the present acute fat shortage, for only about 1 per cent. of oil is left in.

After briefly referring to the various expedients to eke out the fat supply, such as the recovery of fat from waste waters and also its extraction from all kinds of substances, vegetable or animal, which might contain the least trace of fat, including cockchafters and weeds, Fahrion discusses the margarine industry, which is closely associated with Dutch interests. He is unable to say very much about the future, but expresses the hope that, since the whole industry is now practically syndicalized in Dutch hands and with Dutch capital, it will have a prosperous future, notwithstanding the fact that there is still a certain amount of popular prejudice against margarine, and this prejudice is carefully fostered by the agrarian interests. Of the 120 margarine factories previously existing, and turning out 250,000 tons per annum, only 24 are now working.

Of the 400,000 tons of fat which, before the war, were used for industrial or non-

edible purposes, about 250,000 tons were used for soap-making and 6,000-8,000 tons for candles. The concentration of the industry in the hands of a few large firms has not proceeded so rapidly in Germany as in England. At the outbreak of war there were 34 large, 85 medium, and 549 small soap works, with a total capital of about 300,000,000 marks. During the war the fat available for soap-making was reduced to 18,000 tons per annum, and most of the works had to close. In 1917 the whole industry was brought under the control of one syndicate; it was, in fact, one of the earliest examples of compulsory syndication. The future is uncertain, although it is expected that syndication will reduce the costs of manufacture and of distribution.—The Economist, London.

#### SEPT. OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of September, 1919, was 13,044,816 pounds uncolored and 179,166 pounds colored, a total of 13,223,982 pounds. This is eighty thousand pounds more than the output for the preceding month, and two million pounds less than for the same month a year ago. Renovated butter produced in the Chicago district in September totalled 162,676 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
September, 1918 .....	15,464,896
October .....	23,393,934
November .....	18,533,070
December .....	18,942,583
January, 1919 .....	21,528,873
February .....	10,241,265
March .....	14,963,527
April .....	16,578,853
May .....	16,184,166
June .....	9,236,138
July .....	11,452,114
August .....	13,139,797
September .....	13,223,982

#### WILL FEED LITTLE COTTON MEAL.

Very little cottonseed cake or meal will be fed to Texas cattle this year on the range, according to W. W. Turney of El Paso, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, who was in Dallas on Cattle-men's Day at the Texas State Fair. Mr. Turney said this would result from the fine range conditions and also to the prevailing high prices for meal and cake. Grass is so plentiful, he said, that little feeding on the range will be necessary, and milo maize and other grain crops are so abundant that this feed can be had at a cost far below the cost of cottonseed products. The only cake or meal that will be fed, he said, will be for fattening purposes, and the cake is so high that corn can be had at a lower cost.

#### TEXAS COTTONSEED YIELD PER TON.

The Texas State Department of Agriculture, after exhaustive investigation, has prepared data showing the amount and value of the products to be obtained from a ton of cottonseed. The oil content of cottonseed grown in Texas has been low during the last few years, on account of the extended and severe drouth, but this year the oil content is high. It is found that a ton of cottonseed will yield products this year with a value of \$86.35, as follows: 500 pounds of oil, \$48; 1,000 pounds of meal, \$33.50; 270 pounds of hulls, \$1.85; 100 pounds of linters, \$3; 130 pounds of waste.



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### THEIR SECOND "BOSS" DEHAIRER.

A 21-foot "Boss" U Hog Dehairer has been installed by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., the manufacturers of these and other well known "Boss" machines, for Wilson & Company, in its plant at Albert Lea, Minn. Two other large packers, after carefully investigating the fast, perfect and economical work of these machines, have placed orders for two large twin unit U Dehairers. As soon as they are installed announcement will be made where they can be seen in operation, which will be in about a month. Packers everywhere will find it to their interest to post themselves on the merits of this new type of hog cleaners.

### MOTOR TRUCKS TO FIT NEEDS.

"It will more than pay every concern employing motor trucks to make doubly sure that its truck equipment fits local transportation problems and is fully equal to meet all transportation demands," says Sidney B. Bowman of the Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co., New York Kissel distributor. "When he has the right sized and kind of motor trucks, the owner is securing the very lowest cost per ton mile for delivering or hauling his goods or materials. But when he has the wrong kind of truck equipment his cost of transporting goods or material is greater and the difference between this overcost and what he would pay if his equipment fitted his demands, represents an unnecessary loss."

### THE IRISH MARGARINE INDUSTRY.

Previous to the war the British production of margarine was on a comparatively limited scale, says the Statist (London) in a recent issue, and the large demand for that commodity was to a marked degree met by imports from abroad. Among the foreign sources of supply the Netherlands figured most prominently.

The development of the industry in that country is largely explained by the fact that Dutch interests held practical control of extensive areas on the West Coast of Africa which furnished a large proportion of the oil-bearing seeds, notably palm-kernel, so essential for the manufacture of many classes of margarine. Up to 1913 Hamburg also did a profitable business in crushing these oil-producing seeds, but as a result of the war an increase has been recorded in the number of these seed-crushing establishments set up in Great Britain.

The activity which characterized margarine production of recent years throughout Great Britain, extended also to Ireland, although not to the same degree. The latter country boasts four factories, two of which are situated in Cork, while the others are at Enniscorthy and Waterford. The output has appreciably increased lately, but the returns for 1916 had already recorded the substantial export of 163,219 hundredweight, valued at \$2,224,054.

It is probable that the demand for margarine will increase rather than decrease. Margarine consumption is largely regulated by the supplies and price of butter, stocks of which are not likely to be plentiful in the near future for several reasons. The attractive prices now ruling incline the farmer to forward his fresh milk to urban centers, where no difficulty is experienced in making a sale. Furthermore, many co-operative and proprietary creameries in Ireland are abandoning the manufacture of butter and turning their atten-

tion to cheese, which they find more profitable.

At present, Irish margarine is in much request in England and commands a higher price than its Dutch rival. The English market is, however, capable of absorbing much larger supplies, and there is no reason, the Statist remarks, why Irish producers should not make an attack on the practical monopoly hitherto held by the Netherlands, which exported 2,738,343 hundredweight to the United Kingdom in 1916, as compared with an Irish export of 163,219 hundredweight.

Prior to the war Irish manufacturers made use largely of animal fats, which were not so difficult to obtain as vegetable products. The principal animal fats used in the United Kingdom are oleo oil and neutral lard, while the vegetable oils used are palm-kernel, cocoanut, groundnut, cottonseed, and soya-bean oil. Of late years the disposition has been becoming more and more evident to replace animal products with vegetable on account of the generally lighter character of the latter and the extension of sources of supply. Most modern brands of margarine consist, according to their grades, of varying percentages of animal and vegetable constituents. A practice generally followed is to increase the proportion of animal fat

in summer in order to impart body to the margarine and prevent it from becoming pasty or semiliquid in warm weather. In winter, conversely, vegetable oil of the soft variety is used to thin out the manufactured margarine.

During the war factories worked on an allocation basis as regards raw materials, and, despite the scarcity of animal fats, supplies, as far as Ireland was concerned, were fairly plentiful. In normal times little difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficiency of animal fats, but the same could not be said of vegetable products. At present the required vegetable oils are imported, but in all probability, says the Statist, a considerable stimulus would be given to the Irish margarine industry if two courses were followed—the direct importation of oil seeds from abroad and the establishment of a crushing mill and oil refinery in Ireland. The adoption of the latter course would probably give the mill an opportunity of disposing of its products to the factories at Cork, Waterford, and Enniscorthy. From the by-products valuable cattle foods, including cottonseed cake, could be disposed of locally, while no doubt a demand would exist for the oils and fats which are required for the manufacture of medicines, soaps, and lubricants.

## Refrigerated Motor Trucks Save Money

Thirty-five to forty dollars charged against every car of dressed beef that left the packing-house by rail, to each of their ten cooling stations distributed throughout the city of Chicago, caused Morris & Co. to look around for more efficient and less expensive means of transportation, writes Walter A. Bermingham in the Chicago Evening Post.

The cutting down of expenses was a mighty interesting item, but they also realized what a tremendous advantage it would be to absolutely have control of each shipment, from the time it left the packing-house until it was carried into the cooler at destination.

Their efforts naturally carried them back to the well-known laws of "drawbar" pull versus dead weight lift—as in the case where a man can pull 1,000 pounds, but can barely lift 200 pounds—or in the case where the locomotive can pull 2,000 tons and yet show great distress in carrying 150 tons.

Although the tractor and trailer have been in popular, efficient use for a number of years, it had not been utilized to carry dressed beef in fifteen-ton lots. Morris & Co. saw the great possibilities, however, and took the initiative. They had refrigerator bodies built by the National Refrigerator Car company on the lines of the Morris company standard railroad car design and bought a chain-driven tractor of fifteen tons' capacity.

These semitrailer bodies are heavily insulated throughout with cork; the length is 45 feet; width 7½ feet. Each body has a large door on each side and one in the rear. All beef is suspended from the ceiling of the bodies, as in the case of the standard railroad custom.

Each semitrailer is demountable from the fifth wheel of the tractor, and can be detached by two men in three minutes,

through the medium of two powerful jacks permanently affixed to each trailer body. This detachable feature enables the one tractor to keep on the road continuously by handling the three semitrailers alternately.

### Efficiency of the Insulation.

Regarding the proven efficiency of the insulation, the dressed beef is loaded at a temperature of 35 degrees above zero, and even though it may be held in transit three or four hours, there is no perceptible rise shown by the thermometer suspended from the ceiling of the body.

The present Chicago system brings the cost down to 6 cents per 100 pounds and the one tractor with its three semitrailers transports as high as 180 tons of Morris products in twenty-four hours—while under the old system of shipping by rail and re-loading, the total cost averaged from 12 cents to 14 cents per 100 pounds.

Aside from the great saving in actual hauling costs—the beef arrives at destination in perfect condition—a statement that can seldom be made under the old system. When the railroad siding is some few blocks from the branch house it is necessary to haul by wagon or trucks, with the beeves stacked one upon the other, which results not only in broken bones and joints, but in the severe bruising of a large percentage of the meat, which next to the cost saving is one of the most important advantages in delivering by tractor and semitrailer.

As a further testimonial of how Morris & Co. feel in regard to the success of their initial installation, they have purchased and installed another fifteen-ton tractor and three trailers at their East St. Louis plant and expect to eventually have all of their principal branches equipped in like manner.

# Chicago Section

Monday, Columbus Day, there was no session of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$10,500 net to the buyer.

The Wilson Fellowship Club will give a Hallowe'en party at the Hyde Park Hotel on the evening of October 29.

Harry D. Barrett, superintendent of the Iowa Packing Company's plant at Des Moines, was in the city for a day this week.

President John A. Hawkinson of the Allied Packers, Inc., was in the East this week on his way to the International Trade Convention at Atlantic City, where he is on the program for an address.

Chas. A. Kerber, president of the Kerber Packing Company, Elgin, Ill., met with a rather serious accident this week and is laid up indefinitely in consequence. His many friends in the trade will be sorry to learn of this.

W. E. Pemberton, vice-president of the Acme Packing Company, is in the Presbyterian Hospital, having undergone a rather serious but successful operation. He is reported to be recovering satisfactorily, his friends will be pleased to learn.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago on shipments sold out for the week ending Saturday, October 11, 1919, averaged 14.35 cents per pound. This compared to 20.91 cents for the week ending May 3, 18.40 cents for the week ending June 7, 16.63 cents for the week ending July 5, 17.47 cents for the week ending August 2, and 16.11 cents for the week ending September 6.

There is a report current that the Board of Trade will be removed to the new building to be erected on the site now occupied by the old Grand Pacific Hotel.

L. C. Williams, of the National Oil & Hide Co., Birkenhead, England, was in Chicago this week calling on old friends. He was formerly a member of the Morris staff here.

Lester Armour, son of the late Philip D. Armour II, and nephew of J. Ogden Armour, started in this week as an employee of Armour & Company at the yards at \$15 a week, to learn the business.

President Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Company departed this week for a well-earned vacation, which he will spend in the wilds of New Mexico and Arizona on a hunting expedition with a number of friends.

The Cudahy Bros. Company of Milwaukee has sued the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of America for damages in a large sum as a result of recent union agitation and strike disturbances there.

Lieut. Wm. S. ("Bill") Dunderdale done got married at the La Salle Hotel on Tuesday afternoon without letting his dad in on it until all was over. Garry Shawhan was the best man—maybe; that's gotta be tried out yet!

Merle Buckner, secretary of the Downey-Farrell Company, oleomargarine manufacturers, was shot and fatally wounded by hold-up men at the company's plant on North Union street on Wednesday of this week, as he was about to deliver the money for the pay-roll to the company's cashier.

H. L. Harris of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, of New York, known to the world as "Borax Bill," was a visitor in Chicago last week.

Ed Joyce, manager of Swift & Company's produce station at Jacksonville, Ill., was in town this week. Ed has many staunch friends in Chicago.

## THE END OF BUBBLY CREEK.

As the result of an agreement finally reached this week between drainage authorities and stockyards and packing interests, the sewage problem at the Chicago Union Stock Yards is at last to be settled, and a modern system installed which it is claimed will do away with a large amount of the offensive odors which have made the yards famous. It also means the disappearance of historic Bubbly Creek, as the plans call for the filling in of a large part of the bed of this stream, the ground being utilized for business purposes.

At the final conference between the engineering committee of the Sanitary District Board and the packers and yards representatives it was agreed to construct a sewerage system with a capacity of 50 million gallons of water in 24 hours. To do this a bond issue of \$5,000,000 will be floated. The Sanitary District Board will build the system and float the bonds, the packers agreeing to bear 60 per cent of the interest charges and 60 per cent of the operating expense, the Board assuming the remaining 40 per cent. A board of three engineers is to be selected to construct and operate the sewerage system, one engineer from the Sanitary Board, one selected by the yards interests and the third to be an outsider. The final agreement is regarded as clearing the way to a solution of this long-vexing problem, both sanitary and sewage disposal.

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**SATISFACTORY RESULTS**  
**"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"** **THAT'S A FACT—BRACK AN MACK**  
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Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers  
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Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

**See Page 53 for Business Chances**



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 6.....	29,601	5,497	19,218	41,510
Tuesday, Oct. 7.....	14,254	3,944	33,037	42, 05
Wednesday, Oct. 8.....	13,814	1,777	14,316	37,025
Thursday, Oct. 9.....	16,602	4,853	29,555	48,964
Friday, Oct. 10.....	6,797	1,211	13,506	13,403
Saturday, Oct. 11.....	2,241	136	5,671	1,996

Total last week.....83,309 17,412 115,313 184,733

Previous week.....74,008 13,603 110,561 126,314

Year ago.....10,392 11,854 135,841 190,144

Two years ago.....93,173 11,938 76,286 119,032

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 6.....	4,364	444	1,597	2,543
Tuesday, Oct. 7.....	5,750	705	1,211	7,996
Wednesday, Oct. 8.....	5,497	672	1,332	11,976
Thursday, Oct. 9.....	5,728	1,427	1,106	13,895
Friday, Oct. 10.....	5,288	438	1,126	9,012
Saturday, Oct. 11.....	571		690	11,630

Total last week.....27,198 3,586 7,062 57,053

Previous week.....20,576 2,012 9,265 47,830

Year ago.....25,832 1,147 3,222 56,121

Two years ago.....20,840 1,533 7,539 54,246

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Oct. 11.....

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	2,466,757	2,756,918	
1918.....	2,466,757	2,756,918	
1917.....	2,466,757	2,756,918	
1916.....	2,466,757	2,756,918	
1915.....	2,466,757	2,756,918	
1914.....	2,466,757	2,756,918	

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Previous week.....	399,000	
Cor. week, 1918.....	494,000	23,030,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	345,000	19,729,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	457,000	22,103,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	384,000	19,865,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Oct. 11, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	359,000	298,000	407,000
Previous week.....	324,000	306,000	405,000
1918.....	401,000	410,000	493,000
1917.....	383,000	269,000	334,000
1916.....	399,000	328,000	397,000
1915.....	279,000	269,000	328,000
1914.....	243,000	307,000	443,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Oct. 11, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	8,649,000	19,515,000	10,607,000
1918.....	9,507,000	18,770,000	8,821,000
1917.....	8,073,000	16,107,000	7,542,000
1916.....	6,850,000	18,006,000	8,683,000
1915.....	5,745,000	15,104,000	8,395,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Oct. 11:

Armour & Co.....	16,500
Anglo-American.....	7,200
Swift & Co.....	18,000
Hammond Co.....	9,600
Morris & Co.....	7,400
Wilson & Co.....	9,700
Boyd-Lauman.....	5,300
Western P. Co.....	5,100
Roberts & Oake.....	4,000
Miller & Hart.....	2,400
Independent P. Co.....	5,300
Ernstman P. Co.....	4,500
Others.....	9,600
Totals.....	104,000
Previous week.....	105,300
Year ago.....	132,700

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Oct. 11.....	\$16.10	\$15.00	\$ 8.15	\$15.35
Previous week.....	16.00	15.75	8.10	15.40
Cor. week, 1918.....	14.25	18.20	10.50	15.10
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.80	18.30	12.00	17.90
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.80	9.75	7.55	9.95
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.85	8.50	12.40	8.70
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.00	7.65	5.30	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	8.30	4.55	6.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.95	9.05	4.20	6.95
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.05	6.52	3.50	5.30

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$16.00@18.45
Medium to good steers.....	11.00@15.75
Plain to medium steers.....	11.00@14.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.50@18.65
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50@12.50
Good to prime cows.....	10.00@12.25
Fair to prime heifers.....	11.00@14.25
Fair to good cows.....	6.30@10.40
Canners.....	5.25@ 5.65
Cutters.....	5.70@ 6.65
Bologna bulls.....	7.00@ 7.50
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@11.00
Veal calves.....	15.50@17.25

## HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$15.15@15.60
Medium weight butchers, 230-270 lbs.....	15.00@15.50
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	14.00@15.00
Fair to fancy light.....	14.00@15.50
Mixed packing.....	13.75@14.75
Heavy packing.....	13.25@14.00
Rough packing.....	12.75@13.40
Pigs, fair to good.....	12.00@15.00
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	12.00@14.00

## SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$ 9.00@11.00
Western lambs.....	14.00@ 5.25
Native lambs.....	12.75@15.00
Feeding lambs.....	9.75@13.00
Wethers.....	6.00@ 9.00
Bucks.....	3.00@ 6.00
Western ewes.....	6.50@ 7.25

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1919.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—				
October.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$38.00
LARD—				
October.....	27.70	28.12½	27.70	28.12½
January.....	23.15	23.35	23.15	23.35
SHORT RIBS—				
October.....	18.02½	18.02½	18.02½	18.02½
January.....	17.30	17.40	17.25	17.40

MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1919.

Holiday. No market.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1919.

PORK—				
October.....	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
January.....	31.80	31.90	31.80	31.90
LARD—				
October.....	28.25	29.00	28.25	28.50
January.....	23.25	23.65	23.25	23.62½
RIBS—				
October.....	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
January.....	17.20	17.30	17.17½	17.20

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1919.

PORK—				
October.....	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
January.....	31.80	31.90	31.80	31.90
LARD—				
October.....	28.70	29.30	28.70	29.20
January.....	23.65	23.95	23.60	23.85
RIBS—				
October.....	18.00	18.20	17.95	18.20
January.....	17.30	17.75	17.30	17.40

THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1919.

PORK—				
October.....	38.10	38.10	38.00	38.00
January.....	36.25	36.25	36.25	36.25
LARD—				
October.....	29.20	29.47½	29.26	29.47½
January.....	28.25	24.40	24.05	24.35
RIBS—				
October.....	18.25	18.50	18.50	18.50
January.....	17.50	17.67½	17.50	17.65

FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	32.60	33.40	32.60	32.80
October.....	38.50	38.75	38.50	38.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.55	25.65	24.55	24.90
October.....	29.75	30.00	29.35	29.35
November.....	27.40	28.75	27.40	28.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25¢ more than loose)—				
January.....	17.85	18.25	17.82	17.90
October.....	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50

The Chicago Butter and Egg Board, as such, went out of business last week. In its place there is the Chicago Mercantile Board, a similar organization, whose avowed purpose is to make Chicago the poultry, butter and egg market of the world. "Within a year every poultry, butter, egg and cheese dealer will be off South Water street. We plan to erect a ten-story building, 100x110 feet, at Kinzie and Clark streets at once," said W. S. Moore, chairman of the reorganization committee. The new organization's officers are: C. E. McNeil, president; Wm. Whitcomb, vice-president; Oscar Olson, secretary; H. C. Morin, treasurer. It has offices at 136 West Lake street.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	35	@45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@60
Native Pot Roasts.....	28	@35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks.....	30	@38
Round Roasts.....	28	@35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35	@40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@32
Legs, fancy.....	35	@40
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	35	@38
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	@50
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@28

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	38	@40
Pork Chops.....	42	@45
Pork Shoulders.....	25	@28
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	@60
Pork Butts.....	30	@32
Spare Ribs.....	18	@20
Hocks.....	20	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@18
Leaf Lard.....	40	@40

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@32
Fore Quarters.....	17	@20
Legs.....	30	@35
Breasts.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Cutlets.....	25	@28
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@40

## Butchers' Offal.

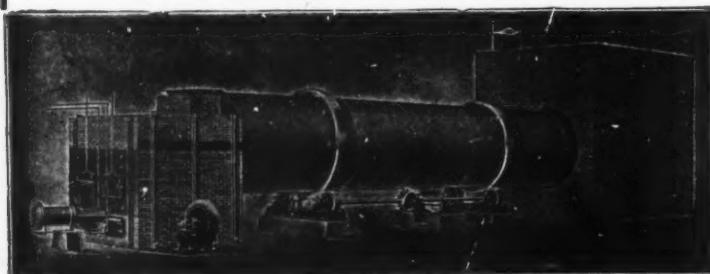
Suet.....	@22
Tallow.....	@ 4½
Bones, per cwt.....	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@85
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	@75
Kips.....	@63

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.  
115 Broadway New York

Import Agents  
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,  
Wool, Tallow and Casings

Watch Page 53  
for  
Business Chances

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient  
—Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR  
WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T.B.

American Process Co.  
68 William St. New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	24	@25
Good native steers.....	22	@23
Native steers, medium.....	18	@20
Helfers, good.....	16	@18
Cows.....	10	@15
Hind Quarters, choice.....	30	@30
Fore Quarters, choice.....	18	@18

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	20	@60
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	20	@55
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	20	@50
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	20	@45
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	20	@47
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	20	@45
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	20	@33
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	20	@31
Cow Short Loins.....	22	@30
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	18	@18
Cow Loins.....	18	@17
Striploins, No. 3.....	25	@25
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	15	@15
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	35	@35
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	30	@30
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	18	@18
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	16	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	14	@14
Rolls.....	22	@22
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	8	@9
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	21	@21
Cow Rounds.....	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Flank Steak.....	25	@25
Rump Butts.....	20	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	16	@16
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Cow Chucks.....	8 1/2	@10
Boneless Chucks.....	10	@10
Steer Plates.....	14	@14
Medium Plates.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	18	@18
Briskets, No. 2.....	15	@15
Shoulder Clods.....	18	@18
Steer Navel Ends.....	12	@12
Cow Navel Ends.....	7	@7
Fore Shanks.....	8	@8
Hind Shanks.....	6	@6
Hanging Tenderloins.....	15	@15
Trimnings.....	9	@9

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	8 1/2	@9
Hearts.....	9	@9
Tongues.....	20	@30
Sweetbreads.....	36	@38
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	9	@10
Fresh tripe, plain.....	7	@7
Fresh tripe, H. C.....	9	@9
Livers.....	6 1/2	@8
Kidneys, per lb.....	3 1/2	@5

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass.....	15	@18
Light Carcass.....	27	@29
Good Carcass.....	22	@25
Good Saddle.....	28	@30
Medium Racks.....	8	@8
Good Racks.....	17	@17

## Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	9	@10
Sweetbreads.....	48	@50
Calf Livers.....	34	@38

## Lamb.

Medium Lambs.....	23	@23
Round Dressed Lamb.....	23	@23
Saddles, Medium.....	20	@20
R. D. Lamb Fores.....	18	@18
Lamb Fores, Medium.....	17	@17
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	30	@30
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	19	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@28

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	12	@12
Good Sheep.....	16	@16
Medium Saddle.....	17	@17
Good Saddle.....	21	@21
Good Fores.....	10	@10
Medium Racks.....	9	@9
Mutton Legs.....	20	@20
Mutton Loins.....	12	@12
Mutton Stew.....	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4	@4
Sheep Heads, each.....	11 1/2	@12

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	25	@25
Pork Loins.....	35	@35
Leaf Lard.....	28	@28
Tenderloins.....	54	@54
Spare Ribs.....	20	@20
Butts.....	27	@27
Hocks.....	16	@16
Trimnings.....	22	@22
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	27	@27
Tails.....	11	@11
Snouts.....	11	@11
Pigs' Feet.....	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	13	@13
Blade Bones.....	9	@9
Blade Meat.....	16	@16
Cheek Meat.....	13	@13
Hog Livers, per lb.....	3 1/2	@4 1/2
Neck Bones.....	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	23	@23
Pork Hearts.....	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	7	@7
Pork Tongues.....	30	@30
Slip Bones.....	9	@9
Tail Bones.....	10	@10
Brains.....	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Backfat.....	24	@24
Hams.....	28	@28
Calas.....	18	@18
Bellies.....	32	@32

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	16	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	17 1/2	@17 1/2

Choice Bologna.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Frankfurters.....	25	@25
Liver, with beef and pork.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Tongue and blood.....	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Minceed Sausage.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	24	@24
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	24	@24
Special Compressed Sausage.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	42 1/2	@42 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	19	@19
Country Smoked Sausage.....	27 1/2	@27 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Jellied Roll.....	21	@21

## Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	21	@21
Beef Casing Sausage.....	50	@50
Italian Salami (new goods).....	34	@34
Holsteiner.....	35	@35
Metwurst.....	42	@42
Farmer.....	42	@42
Cervelat, new.....	42	@42

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	1.95	@1.95
Bologna, 1/4 & 1/2.....	3.20	@11.20
Pork, link, kits.....	2.55	@2.55
Pork, links, 1/4 & 1/2.....	4.20	@14.70
Polish Sausage, kits.....	2.50	@2.50
Polish Sausage, 1/4 & 1/2.....	4.10	@14.35
Frankfurters, kits.....	2.30	@2.30
Frankfurters, 1/4 & 1/2.....	3.80	@13.30
Blood Sausage, kits.....	1.65	@1.65
Blood Sausage, 1/4 & 1/2.....	2.70	@9.45
Liver Sausage, kits.....	1.50	@1.50
Liver Sausage, 1/4 & 1/2.....	3.00	@10.50
Head Cheese, kits.....	1.90	@1.90
Head Cheese, 1/4 & 1/2.....	3.10	@10.85

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.50	@17.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00	@19.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.00	@21.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.00	@21.00
Pickled Pork Sausages, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.00	@21.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	70.50	@70.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Per doz.
Corned beef.....	Per doz.	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$25.00	
Roast beef.....	3.75	7.25	25.00		
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.25	25.00		
Sliced dried beef.....	\$1.70	2.40	4.05	45.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	3.85	6.25	11.00	45.50	
Luncheon tongue.....	1.50	2.75	5.75		
Corned beef hash.....	1.50	3.50	6.75		
Roast beef hash.....	1.25	2.35	5.50		
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.25	2.35	5.50		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.35	5.50		
Luncheon sausage.....	1.25	2.35	5.50		
Breakfast sausage.....	2.25	4.50			
Veal loaf, med. size.....	2.25				

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

## BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	33.50	@33.50
Plate Beef.....	33.50	@33.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	33.50	@33.50
Mess Beef.....	33.50	@33.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	43.00	@43.00
Rump Butts.....	43.00	@43.00
Mess Pork.....	43.00	@43.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	45.00	@45.00
Family Back Pork.....	45.00	@45.00
Bean Pork.....	45.00	@45.00

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	32	@32
Pure Lard.....	31	@31
Lard Substitute, tes.....	31	@31
Lard Compounds.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels.....	31	@31
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	31	@31
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	31	@31

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35	@35
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	36	@36
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.....	35 1/2	@35 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	32	@32
Nat Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	30	@30

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	22.00	@22.00
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	21.75	@21.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	21.35	@21.35
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	22.75	@22.75
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	25.50	@25.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	24.50	@24.50
Extra Short Clears.....	22.00	@22.00
Extra Short Ribs.....	21.75	@21.75
Butts.....	22.00	@22.00

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	31	@31
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	47	@47
Dried Beef Sets.....	45 1/2	@45 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	30 1/2	@30 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	35	@35
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	29 1/2	@29 1/2
Dried Beef.....	40 1/2	@40 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	45 1/2	@45 1/2

Dried Beef Outsides.....	50	@50
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	45	@45
Regular Boiled Hams.....	44	@44
Boiled Calas.....	39	@39
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	50	@50
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	39	@39

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	18	@18
Beef Export Rounds.....	24	@24
Beef Middles, per set.....	45	@45
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	15	@15
Beef Weasands.....	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Beef Bladders, medium.....	60	@60
Beef Bladders, small per doz.....	95	@95
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	1.40	@1.40
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	1.90	@1.90
Hog Middles, per set.....	25	@25
Hog Bungs, export.....	21	@21
Hog Bungs, large.....	15	@15
Hog Bungs, medium.....	11	@11
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	7	@7
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	10	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	1.90	@1.90
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	1.70	@1.70
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	1.55	@1.55

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	7.25	@7.25
Hoof Meal, per unit.....	5.75	@5.75
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	6.00	@6.00
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	6.30	@6.30
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	6.10	@6.10
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	5.90	@5.90
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	40.00	@40.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	42.50	@42.50
Ground Steambone, per ton.....	32.00	@32.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton.....	210.00	@220.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	50.00	@55.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	50.00	@55.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	80.00	@90.00
Flat Shin Bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton.....	70.00	@75.00
Round Shin Bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	70.00	@75.00
Round Shin Bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	85.00	@90.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	115.00	@120.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles, per ton.....	50.00	@55.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	27.45	@27.45
Prime steam, loose.....	27.10	@27.10
Leaf.....	27.00	@27.00
Compound.....	23.00	@23.00
Neutral lard.....	31.25	@31.50

## STEARINES.

Prime Oleo.....	19 1/2	@20
Tallow.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	15 1/2	@16
Grease, A white, loose.....	19	@19 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo, Oil, extra.....	28	@28 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	27	@27 1/2
Oleo Stock.....	22 1/2	@23
Lined oil, per gal.....	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Corn Oil, loose.....	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Soya Bean Oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	15 1/2	@15 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	19 1/2	@20
Prime country.....	19	@19 1/2
Packers' prime loose.....	17 1/2	@18
Packers' No. 1 loose.....	13	@13 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	13	@13 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	19	@19 1/2
White, "A".....	18	@18 1/2
White, "B".....	16 1/2	@17
Bone naphtha extracted.....	14 1/2	@15
Crackling.....	14 1/2	@15
House.....	13 1/2	@14
Yellow.....	14 1	
Brown.....	13	@13 1/2
Pigs, foot grease.....	nom.	20
Garbage Grease, loose.....	8 1/2	@9
Glycerine, C. P.....	19 1/2	@20
Glycerine, domestic.....	18 1/2	@19
Glycerine, crude soap.....	12	@12 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	nom.	13 1/2

# Retail Section

## RANCHERS BACK MEAT MARKET.

Three of west Texas' largest ranch owners, representing an aggregate wealth of several millions of dollars, have agreed to furnish the district of Amarillo, Tex., with fresh meats in connection with a proposed co-operative meat market, to curtail the high cost of living. The price of the meats will be 9 cents a pound, in unlimited quantities, to be retailed to the public at from 12 to 20 cents a pound, which is about one-half the prevailing prices there. The market must be maintained on an absolutely sanitary basis and meats will be furnished only so long as the market man does not retail the products at prices higher than those named.

## BRITISH RETAIL MEAT PRICES.

A comparison of the average retail prices of various meats, etc., in the United Kingdom in July, 1914, and August, 1919, is made by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

	Average price—		Increase
	July 1914	Aug. 1919	(Per cent)
Beef, British—			
Ribs	\$0.198	\$0.365	84
Thin flank	.132	.264	100
Beef, chilled or frozen—			
Ribs	.147	.304	107
Thin flank	.096	.198	106
Mutton, British—			
Legs	.208	.385	85
Breast	.132	.233	77
Mutton, frozen—			
Legs	.137	.324	137
Breast	.081	.162	100
Bacon, streaky	.228	.568	149
Butter—			
Fresh	.294	.608	107
Salt	.284	.608	114
Cheese, Canadian or U. S.	.177	.365	106
Margarine	.147	.263	79
Eggs, fresh (each)	.025	.086	244

## HORSE MEAT SOLD AS BEEF.

Detectives, who for more than a week have been investigating how it was possible for the butcher shop of Max Loeb, 1236 No. High st., St. Louis, to sell beefsteak for 5 cents a pound and hamburger steak for 10 cents, unearthed evidence that this shop and another were doing a large business in horse meat. Loeb was arrested and charged with violation of the state pure food law.

Fred Bredemeyer, proprietor of a butcher shop at 1223 Clinton street, also was arrested. He was selling horse meat at the standard prices for beef. Large quantities of horse meat were found in both shops. Investigation was begun at the suggestion of Prosecuting Attorney Howard Sidener, and detectives were put on the case. For several days they alternated their observations on the shop at 1236 High street and a slaughter house run by Henry Bockstruck at 2524 Montgomery street.

It was also discovered that the two shops were supplying about twenty restaurants and chile parlors, and that these establishments were selling the meat in the form of small steaks and hamburger at the prevailing prices for beef, although no mention was made on the bill of fare that the meat was horse meat.

St. Louis butchers are up in arms against dealers who will bring suspicion on them as a whole, and will push a bill, which

will be presented to the Board of Aldermen, regulating the slaughtering of horses and the sale of the meat so strictly that there will be no chance for deception.

## CALIFORNIA BUTCHER WORKMEN.

With delegates from thirty locals, representing 3,000 members, the opening session of the eighth annual session of the California State Federation of Butcher Workmen, A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., was called to order by D. J. Murray at 11 a. m. on Sept. 28, at the Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Calif. John F. Hart, international president, was a visitor, and his address on organization showed his gift of oratorical eloquence. The convention took up all of the 28th, 29th and 30th and still left some business, which was finished on the 1st inst. The biggest feature of the convention was an open meeting at the Labor Temple. An invitation was extended to all fellow butcher workmen and master butchers. Addresses were made by International President John F. Hart, J. B. Dale, representing the American Federation of Labor; former Judge Thomas P. White, Councilman Ralph Creswell and several others. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. J. Murray, San Francisco; first vice president, to be selected by Executive Board; second vice president, Charles Romasette, San Jose; third vice president, Michael Kavanaugh, Richmond; fourth vice president, Michael Guerra, San Francisco; fifth vice president, J. W. Scully, San Francisco; sixth vice president, S. L. Plummer, San Diego; secretary-treasurer, S. M. Sanford, Oakland. San Diego invited the Federation to meet in that city next year, but no choice will be made until the Executive Board meets in July, 1920.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Henry Fritz has engaged in the meat business at Hildreth, Neb.

The De Long butcher shop, Cove, Ore., has been destroyed by fire.

Bostwick & Cox have opened the Ochoco Market at Princeville, Ore.

Otto Miller sold out to Mike Borsch and George Radke at Ripon, Wis.

L. C. Cogburn is about to engage in the meat business at Stuart, Okla.

Herman Friess now owns J. H. Johnson's meat market at Rice Lake, Wis.

William O. Maas will open a market on South High street, Sheboygan, Wis.

Fountain & Son have engaged in the meat business at Weatherford, Okla.

Ed. Perks has engaged in the meat business on Lafayette street, Greenville, Mich.

C. E. Algeon has purchased the stock of meats, etc., of Frank Tadish at Bridgeport, Mich.

The Cash and Carry Meat Market has opened on South Chestnut street, Jefferson, O.

Wm. Reiche has sold out his meat business at Chadron, Neb., to Hemingway & Wolcott.

E. M. Pyle has sold a half interest in his meat market to L. P. Alexander at Pawnee City, Neb.

Stephen Hill has discontinued his Manhattan Meat Market, on West Main street, Utica, N. Y.

Hamandy Brothers, Flint, Mich., have opened their thirteenth market at 2325 Lewis street.

L. H. Bibbins' market, Beloit, Wis., is now owned by Skinner & Company of Chicago.

Frank Hanzelka has succeeded W. W. Kosta as proprietor of the meat market at Chelsea, Ia.

Starn & Jones have been succeeded in the meat business by Herupont & Boyd at Stillwell, Okla.

Retail meat markets at Newark, N. J., have agreed to close their shops at 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

John R. Eldred is erecting a building and will install a stock of meats, etc., at Eaton Rapids, Mich.

T. S. Mount & Son have purchased the meat and grocery business of Mike & Slyman at Bristow, Okla.

Walter Burden has purchased the White Star meat market at Nowata, Okla., from S. A. & R. D. Mitchell.

A. J. Morgan and W. D. McCoy of Morris, Okla., have purchased the Foster stock of meats at Claremore, Okla.

About 100 butchers of Union county, N. J., have formed a union for bettering the welfare of their workmen.

John Northington and Cecil Washington will open the City Market in the Currie building at Big Springs, Tex.

Harold Lockwood and W. E. Bailey have purchased the meat and grocery business of Ed. Sorg at Manganese, Minn.

John Nign and Clyde Eichel, ex-soldiers, are now proprietors of the Groh market on East High street, New Philadelphia, O.

Warren, Pa., meat markets will close on Thursday afternoons during the winter months in accordance with an agreement there.

Meat markets at Elgin, Ill., hereafter will open at 7 a. m. and close at 6 p. m., except Saturdays, when they will stay open until 10 p. m.

Jerry Thibert, formerly of Diorite, has engaged in the meat business at Iron River, Mich., in partnership with Edward Vitala, as Thibert & Vitala.

William G. Boiche, Hustisford, Wis., owner of a meat market, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with assets of \$1,170 and liabilities exceeding that sum.

O. A. Westfall will shortly open a market at 408 Santa Monica avenue, Sawtelle, Cal. He now operates markets in Venice, San Francisco, San Fernando and Burbank, Cal.

The Meat Cutter and Butcher Workmen's Union of El Paso, Tex., has secured the adoption of a new scale of wages providing a minimum of \$40 and \$35 for "class A and B men," with not more than 10 hours per working day, with full pay for six holidays.

Lynchburg, Va., meat dealers have voluntarily agreed upon a price reduction on fresh meats, ranging from 5 to 10 cents lower than those previous prevailing, as a result of a meeting with the "fair price" committee. The butchers declare, however, the price of beef will be up after December 1, and probably will remain at a high figure until spring.

Rochester, N. Y., boss butchers and a committee representing Local 95, Meat Cutters' Union have agreed upon the following terms: that nine hours shall constitute a working day, with ten hours for Saturday, exclusive of meal hours; that the time of opening and closing shall be optional with owner so long as foregoing is complied with; that overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half inclusive of holidays; that the scale of wages shall be \$25 to \$32 a week for skilled meat cutters; that counter men shall receive \$22 to \$25 a week for skilled men, with hours as indicated; that apprentices must be over 16 years of age and shall receive \$15 for first six months, \$18 a week for second, \$20 a week for third, and \$22 a week for fourth six months, with working conditions the same as for skilled men. An open shop was also agreed upon.



**ST. LOUIS NOTES.**

Butchers and grocers of the St. Louis fraternity lost a friend and associate of many years in the death of John H. Hagedorn, who died at his home, 1400 Benton street, last week. His funeral services took place October 9, burial being in Valhalla cemetery. Mr. Hagedorn was born in St. Louis, October 21, 1861, and for many years has been in the grocery and butcher business at Fourteenth and Howard streets.

A Ford truck with the radiator melted, the fenders twisted around the hood and the body rent almost in two, was driven up to the North Market police station early one morning last week by Aranos Varatarian and his brother, Hassat, Granite City butchers, who wanted to tell how it happened. They were going south on Ninth street on their way to market, when the hood came in contact with a broken trolley wire. After that, the brothers sat tight and watched the fireworks. When it was over, they rubbed their eyes and climbed out. They could still tell it was a Ford but it looked as though it was ready for burial. They poked around in the ruins, however, found the crank, jerked it over and the motor started. Then they drove to the police station. Policemen said they could hardly tell which way the machine was headed until it moved, but the brothers continued on their way to market.

Restrictions limiting patrons of the Government food stores to a specified amount of meat at each purchase, have been lifted. Until further notice municipalities, charitable institutions or individuals can purchase any and all meats sold by the Government in any quantity. The order includes bacon of the best quality held by the Government, though it is not the same class of bacon being sold by retailers. This action was taken because the stock of meat in the Government stores was not moving satisfactorily.

Pursuant to an order of Walter D. Coles, referee in bankruptcy, William J. Burton, trustee of the estate of Howard P. Bishop, late owner of a butcher shop at 4197 Grand avenue, sold at public auction the large stock of butcher tools, meats, and groceries of the shop. The stock was bid in by Henry R. Kohlmeier, who will conduct the business at the same location under his own name.

The practice of robbing butcher shops and grocery stores, which seems to have become popular during the past several months, continued this last week with the robbery of one St. Louis butcher shop and grocery, and one county butcher shop. The butcher shop and grocery of Caspar Berkemeier was robbed of \$50 by burglars who broke in the store the night of October 8 and broke open the cash drawer. Truck burglars, working leisurely, stole 600 pounds of fresh beef, 40 pounds of bacon, 1,858 pounds of beans, and 500 pounds of sugar from the store of C. C. Branneky, Feefee and St. Charles roads, St. Louis county, on October 7.

**TRADE COMMISSION REPORT.**

(Continued from page 18.)

specialties along other lines, profitable fields becoming well ruled by the five.

**Says Packers Are Speculators.**

Of pineapple, the report says Libby so

completely controls it that one wholesale grocer was unable to secure any in 1918.

It charges packers are large speculators. It says they withdraw supplies from other distributing channels, then re-sell upon the market in which their purchases have forced up the price. It says the packers' extraordinary buying and marketing power, which is not always unlawful, but certainly is often unjustifiable, gives the big packers undue advantages, adding that the packers' superior efficiency in merchandising under equality of privilege and opportunity has never been established.

It discusses at length the packers' advantages over competitors in shipment of less than carload quantities, adding that until the packers are shorn of the transportation advantages granted them by carriers, they are in no way measuring their true industrial efficiency.

It alleges that the five packers together operate 44.8 per cent of the country's cold storage capacity, and says that on March 31, 1918, the packers held 42.77 per cent of the dressed poultry, 20.26 per cent of the eggs, 30.8 per cent of the butter and 34.66 per cent of the cheese.

**WILL NOT FIX PRICES.**

(Continued from page 17.)

speech. In response to that the House, in addition to amending the Lever law so as to make it apply to wearing apparel, fertilizers and food, and fertilizer containers and rents in the District of Columbia, passed the cold storage bill, which is now pending in the Senate.

Attorney General Palmer and the other members of the President's high-cost-of-living committee, of which W. B. Colver of the Trade Commission and Secretary Glass are the only other members known outside of Washington, have held meetings with a view to enforcing the enlarged Lever law. The Department of Agriculture, in its announcement respecting fertilizer materials, said that that amended law would also be used in curbing profiteers.

"Fair price" lists for the guidance of retailers is the only method the attorney general's committee has in definite view. They may be extended to wholesalers, but up to this time it is a question as to whether the fair price lists so established can be made the basis for prosecutions outside of the District of Columbia. That is the big underlying question in the whole matter. The thought is that, inasmuch as hostilities have ceased, the law question will be raised almost instantly.

**GERMAN MEAT SITUATION.**

(Continued from page 19.)

36 crowns; hind quarter, 38 crowns; roasts, 46 crowns.

**Meat Prices in Austria.**

The price of foreign meat has not been raised since early in July. The raise in the price of domestic roasts is explained as a measure to keep down, in proportion, the price of the fore quarters, the cheapest kind of meat which the poor can buy. In order to keep down the fore quarters, the roasts were raised so much higher.

Vienna butchers are now using foreign meats in the manufacture of sausages which causes the price of sausages to rise. Since Sept. 4 the maximum price of Vienna

sausages has been 44 crowns for kilogram. Before the war an Austrian crown was worth 20 cents in American money.

Early in August the people of Vienna were cut off from all American meat. They had been receiving fats and pork from America, when the supply was suddenly cut off for financial reasons. Since then the matter has been adjusted, new credits have been established, and American pork, both from the North and the South, are coming in again whenever the strikes and other disturbances make transportation possible.

In August, however, the situation was very serious and the authorities for a time prohibited the service of meat dishes in all restaurants of Vienna. Consumers unattached to private households had to suffer a great deal.

**Meat Trade Notes in Switzerland.**

At Berne, Switzerland, the Morris Packing Co., a stock company, has been incorporated. Capital stock is fixed at only 250,000 francs. Charles Melvin Sprague, an American citizen living at Paris, is named as the director, while Charles William Olsen, a Danish subject living at Berne, is mentioned as manager.

Switzerland has lifted the ban on the sale of veal. Prices are declining.

The Butchers' Association of Zurich is now fixing prices of meat which the members of the Association are voluntarily pledged to uphold. They will be reduced from time to time in conformity with the falling of livestock prices.

The association of Swiss master butchers has concluded an agreement with the journeymen butchers' union, fixing the hours of labor in large cities at 54 and in smaller cities at 57 hours per week. The master butchers' association went on record favoring compulsory insurance of all animals in Switzerland. The association is doing away with the credit system. Cash payments are to be insisted upon by all butchers.

**PACKINGHOUSE WAGE CASE.**

Hearings on the wage scale of packinghouse labor were concluded this week before Federal Judge Alschuler, as referee, at Chicago. It is expected that his ruling in the matter will be handed down shortly. Attorneys for the unions called attention to the fact that this was the only big industry in the country which was settling its wage question without strike or other disturbances. They pledged their men to abide by the decision, whichever way it was. This applied to the men in Chicago plants, presumably, as packinghouse workers in Eastern cities struck this week without waiting for arbitration. Attorneys for the packers in their arguments laid the whole trouble at the door of rivalry between enemies within the union organizations. Attention was called to the fact that while since 1914 there had been hourly wage increases for packinghouse laborers amounting to 132 per cent, in that same period production per man had fallen about 25 per cent, and the amount of meat handled per man had fallen from 375 to 275 lbs. Intelligent leadership among the unions would call the attention of the men to the fact that a fair day's work would be more to their advantage than continual agitation for wage advances by vicious agitators.

# New York Section

F. L. Gaudreaux, manager of Swift & Company's soap department in New York, is spending a few days in Chicago this week.

W. E. Frost, manager of Swift & Company's small stock department, New York, has returned to New York, after spending the last week in the West.

The B. & R. Market Co. has been formed at Freeport, L. I., with a capital of \$15,000, by I. Reiffel and B. Baron, to do a meat and grocery business.

Morris Rosenbach of the export department of Wilson & Company, and E. P. Seyl of the credit department, Chicago, were in New York this week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, October 11, 1919, on shipments sold out averaged as follows: Domestic beef, .1661 cents per pound.

F. H. Frederick, of Swift & Company's transportation department, Chicago, was in New York this week. C. R. Klebe and G. J. Essex of the branch house provision department, Chicago, were also in New York this week.

The Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers' Association at its last monthly meeting went on record as being in favor of the federal cold storage bill now before the Senate. A resolution was also adopted indicating opposition to the proposed federal and state laws to license retail butchers.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending October 2, 1919, by the New York Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,214 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,475 lbs.; the Bronx, 435 lbs.; total, 3,124 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 3,566 lbs.

## MEAT TRADE HELPS ACTORS' FUND.

Between now and December 5th a drive will be conducted which is intended to put the Actors' Fund of America on a firm financial footing for all time, and which is being offered to the American stage as a testimony from America's leading business men for its record in supporting the war work of the country. Among the leaders of the meat packing industry in New York who have accepted membership on that committee, and who have pledged themselves to the utmost effort to make this drive a success, are J. C. Good, of Wilson & Co., chairman; F. L. Bisbee, of Jos. Stern & Sons, Inc.; Irving Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Co.; Leo Joseph, of the New York Butchers Dressed

Meat Co.; W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Co.; Albert T. Rohe, of Rohe & Bro.; A. H. Van Pelt, of Armour & Co.; Herman Brand, N. A. Eisler, Chas. Grismer, Simon Lewald, and E. P. Arnold and J. A. Tapee, latter two of Wilson & Co.

This committee is only one of forty which have been closely interlocked into an organization so elaborate that the entire country is represented by its leaders in the furtherance of this work. The list of the industrial captains who are working with Daniel Frohman, the president of the Actors' Fund of America, to promote the drive, includes among others John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry P. Davison, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles E. Lydecker, J. Ogden Armour, George W. Perkins, ex-President William H. Taft, Governor Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Board, Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Mrs. Vanderbilt, the governors of thirty-three states, the mayors of two hundred leading cities, and several governors of the Federal Reserve Board, etc.

It is the intention of American leaders of finance and industry to see to it that the American stage, which has become famous throughout the world by the spirit of self-sacrifice and service which it displayed for the consummation of American ideals during the war, is now tendered the appreciation of the entire country by having its Actors' Fund put permanently beyond further financial difficulties. Instead, however, of asking the public for donations, the actors themselves will give an extra performance, with every company playing in all the principal cities in the United States, on the afternoon of December 5th. The funds from seat sales will be turned over to the Actors' Fund Committee, and already a number of seats have been sold for amounts varying from \$5,000 to \$100 a seat. The general public, however, will be able to purchase seats for these performances at the usual rates.

The quota which has been assigned to the meat trade has already been more than subscribed, and Mr. Good, the chairman of this particular committee, confidently expects that before the date of these performances his trade will have gone far beyond its original assignment.

## AUGUST MEAT PRODUCT EXPORTS.

Exports of meats and meat products from the port of New York for the month of August, 1919, are just now reported in detail as follows:

**BEEF, CANNED**—Azores 216 lbs., Denmark 317,200 lbs., Germany 450,713 lbs., Italy 64,999 lbs., Netherlands 36,000 lbs., Norway 52,388 lbs., Russian Europe 100,000 lbs., Sweden 58,200 lbs., Scotland 6,000 lbs., Bermudas 9,716 lbs., Miquelon 4,320 lbs., Newfoundland 70,200 lbs., German Africa 2,500 lbs., other countries 357,745 lbs.

**BEEF, FRESH**—Italy 120,034 lbs., Netherlands 2,712,000 lbs., Norway 35,000 lbs., Sweden 3,885,103 lbs., England 69,531 lbs., Scotland 44,458 lbs., Germany 69,086

lbs., Panama 4,000 lbs., other countries 9,532 lbs.

**BEEF, PICKLED**—Belgium 11,000 lbs., Denmark 150,000 lbs., France 37,130 lbs., Germany 435,244 lbs., Netherlands 159,000 lbs., Norway 130,000 lbs., Sweden 10,000 lbs., England 159,460 lbs., Scotland 76,342 lbs., Bermudas 39,500 lbs., Canada 6,200 lbs., Costa Rica 2,700 lbs., Newfoundland 165,700 lbs., Barbadoes 23,048 lbs., Jamaica 30,600 lbs., Trinidad 43,000 lbs., Haiti 9,750 lbs., British Guinea 81,000 lbs., other countries 177,241 lbs.

**BACON**—Austria 556,686 lbs., Belgium 20,453 lbs., Denmark 4,070,095 lbs., Finland 112,000 lbs., France 295,287 lbs., Germany 9,106,152 lbs., Italy 1,278,810 lbs., Netherlands, 8,839,995 lbs., Norway 403,157 lbs., Spain 71,679 lbs., Sweden 2,562,684 lbs., England 12,161,037 lbs., Scotland 1,255,066 lbs., Ireland 54,000 lbs., Cuba 283,436 lbs., Newfoundland 26,335 lbs., other countries 1,687,168 lbs.

**HAMS AND SHOULDERS**—Belgium 225,729 lbs., Denmark 1,053,242 lbs., France 59,071 lbs., Germany 1,823,960 lbs., Netherlands 1,033,905 lbs., Norway 232,114 lbs., Sweden 325,045 lbs., England 14,074,983 lbs., Scotland 2,563,167 lbs., Mexico 10,156 lbs., Cuba 292,150 lbs., San Domingo 26,058 lbs., Brazil 11,370 lbs., Dutch Guinea 22,139 lbs., other countries 690,630 lbs.

**LARD**—Austria 114,392 lbs., Belgium 40,000 lbs., Denmark 3,482,382 lbs., France 66,470 lbs., Italy 956,172 lbs., Germany 9,600,846 lbs., Netherlands 4,403,194 lbs., Norway 35,433 lbs., Sweden 2,458,491 lbs., Switzerland 2,240,000 lbs., England 5,997,153 lbs., Scotland 698,761 lbs., Bermudas 1,500 lbs., Costa Rica 5,400 lbs., Newfoundland 116,117 lbs., Cuba 528,597 lbs., Danish West Indies 14,607 lbs., French West Indies 15,200 lbs., Haiti 35,690 lbs., British West Africa 35,465 lbs., other countries 79,879 lbs.

**LARD, NEUTRAL**—Belgium 20,000 lbs., Denmark 561,381 lbs., Germany 262,699 lbs., Netherlands 569,542 lbs., Norway 39,000 lbs., England 494,250 lbs., Newfoundland 19,073 lbs.

**PORK, CANNED**—Italy 153,678 lbs., England 87,000 lbs., Scotland 41,000 lbs., Newfoundland 24,150 lbs., other countries 12,310 lbs.

**PORK, FRESH**—Bermudas 1,700 lbs., Panama 20,000 lbs., other countries 2,125 lbs.

**PORK PICKLED**—Denmark 20,000 lbs., England 232,173 lbs., Scotland 87,400 lbs., Newfoundland 173,100 lbs., Jamaica 40,000 lbs., Cuba 12,601 lbs., Haiti 24,200 lbs., Dutch Guinea 8,500 lbs., other countries 57,344 lbs.

**MUTTON**—Bermudas 9,005 lbs., Dutch Guinea 1,000 lbs., British West Africa 3,100 lbs., other countries 213 lbs.

**SAUSAGE, CANNED**—Belgium 13,640 lbs., France 42,495 lbs., Norway 4,456 lbs., Newfoundland 5,885 lbs., San Domingo 15,445 lbs., Argentine 7,000 lbs., other countries 29,630 lbs.

**CALF HIDES AND SKINS**—France 300 lbs.

**CATTLE HIDES**—British South Africa 1,200 lbs., other countries 14,000 lbs.

**CATTLE**—Belgium 935 head, France 252 head, other countries 12 head.

**HOGS**—to various countries, 58 head.

**UNMANUFACTURED ANIMAL HAIR**—Denmark, \$12,408; Finland, \$20,645; France, \$6,337; England, \$9,712; Cuba, \$1,504; other countries, \$998.

**OLEO OIL**—Belgium 84,960 lbs., Denmark 1,374,350 lbs., France 77,500 lbs., Germany 376,983 lbs., Netherlands 115,607 lbs., Norway 739,526 lbs., Turkish Europe

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294,586 lbs., England 3,203,434 lbs., Scotland 469,301 lbs., Cuba 70,800 lbs., Turkish Asia 37,111 lbs., other countries 658,680 lbs.

**STEARINE**—Denmark 132,000 lbs., Netherlands 41,598 lbs., Norway 41,598 lbs., Spain 87,940 lbs., Sweden 62,000 lbs., Ireland 11,000 lbs., Guatemala 1,800 lbs., Argentine 96,000 lbs., Dutch East Indies 7,500 lbs., New Zealand 16,332 lbs., other countries 16,407 lbs.

**OTHER ANIMAL OILS**—Denmark 40,298 gal., France 12,590 gal., Germany 3,774 gal., Netherlands 177,534 gal., Spain 3,010 gal., Mexico 1,860 gal., Turkish Asia 5,000 gal., other countries 19,650 gal.

**SOAP, PLAIN**—Belgium 349,712 lbs., Denmark 125,572 lbs., France 122,000 lbs., Germany 76,726 lbs., Netherlands 199,732 lbs., Norway 41,000 lbs., Russian Europe 601,472 lbs., Sweden 42,790 lbs., Turkish Europe 338,025 lbs., England 2,007,836 lbs., Scotland 31,895 lbs., Panama 141,252 lbs., Mexico 206,041 lbs., Newfoundland 44,160 lbs., Barbadoes 30,624 lbs., Cuba 304,011 lbs., Haiti 911,318 lbs., French West Indies 92,940 lbs., San Domingo 345,747 lbs., Argentine 19,528 lbs., Ecuador 3,828 lbs., Chile 46,921 lbs., Peru 43,789 lbs., Uruguay 25,538 lbs., New Zealand 12,195 lbs., other countries 93,602 lbs.

**TALLOW**—Denmark 789,667 lbs., France 3,610,771 lbs., Germany 25,000 lbs., Netherlands 879,040 lbs., Sweden 335,616 lbs., England 251,356 lbs., Costa Rica 2,250 lbs., Mexico 1,500 lbs., Jamaica 750 lbs., Cuba 40,000 lbs., French West Indies 1,500 lbs., San Domingo 9,387 lbs., Brazil 2,412 lbs., Colombia 3,750 lbs., British Guiana 900 lbs., Dutch Guiana 1,700 lbs., Peru 2,340 lbs., Philippine Islands 575 lbs., total 5,958,514 lbs.

**OTHER SAUSAGE**—Belgium 1,250 lbs., Denmark, 200 lbs., France 416,944 lbs., Germany 86,739 lbs., Scotland 6,900 lbs., Bermudas 2,612 lbs., Costa Rica 21 lbs., Panama 500 lbs., Mexico 600 lbs., Newfoundland 3,000 lbs., Jamaica 3,375 lbs., Miquelon 125 lbs., Trinidad 1,200 lbs., Cuba 13,330 lbs., Danish West Indies 966 lbs., Dutch West Indies 797 lbs., French West Indies 2,195 lbs., Haiti 795 lbs., San Domingo 29,209 lbs., Brazil 755 lbs., Colombia 856 lbs., Ecuador 34 lbs., Dutch Guiana 838 lbs., Peru 1,384 lbs., Venezuela 2,491 lbs., British India 30 lbs., Australia 270 lbs., British West Africa 2,505 lbs., Canary Islands 200 lbs., French Africa 15,400 lbs., total 596,221 lbs.

**SAUSAGE CASINGS**—Denmark 502,030 lbs., France 287,384 lbs., Germany 1,399,419 lbs., Italy 10,350 lbs., Netherlands 126,807 lbs., Norway 586 lbs., Spain 72,882 lbs., Sweden 145,345 lbs., England 82,735 lbs., Scotland 21,000 lbs., Panama 2,000 lbs., Trinidad 300 lbs., San Domingo 300 lbs., Australia 24,307 lbs., New Zealand 2,240 lbs., British South Africa, 3,800 lbs., total, 2,681,503 lbs.

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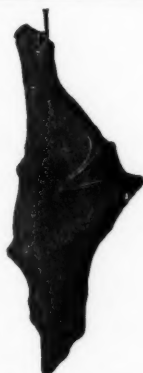
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Cows.....	

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Live calves, prime.....	\$22.75@23.00
Live calves, grassers.....	7.50@ 9.00
Live calves, skim milk and fed.....	8.50@13.00
Live calves, culs.....	12.00@15.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	6.00@ 8.00
Live calves, Western.....	8.00@11.75

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live sheep, wethers.....	\$.....@.....
Live sheep, ewes, prime.....	8.25@ 8.50
Live sheep, common to good.....	4.50@ 8.00
Live sheep, culs.....	3.00@ 4.00
Live lambs, prime.....	14.75@15.00
Live lambs, culs.....	9.00@11.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@15.50
Hogs, medium.....	@15.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@15.25
Pigs.....	@14.50
Roughs.....	12.50@13.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	.25 @27
Choice native light.....	.25 @27
Native, common to fair.....	.20 @24

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	.26 @27
Choice native light.....	.26 @27
Native, common to fair.....	.22 @22
Choice Western, heavy.....	.22 @22
Choice Western, light.....	.19 @19
Common to fair, Texas.....	.13 @16
Good to choice hangers.....	.24 @24
Common to fair hangers.....	.21 @21
Choice cows.....	.16 @16
Common to fair cows.....	.12 @14
Fresh Bologna balls.....	10 1/2 @11

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@34	33 @34
No. 2 ribs.....	@24	@30
No. 3 ribs.....	@17	26 @29
No. 1 loins.....	@30	40 @42
No. 2 loins.....	@26	36 @38
No. 3 loins.....	@21	30 @34
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@30	32 @35
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@28	29 @31
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@22	25 @28
No. 1 rounds.....	@24	@28
No. 2 rounds.....	@18	@22
No. 3 rounds.....	@16	@21
No. 1 chucks.....	@19	@23
No. 2 chucks.....	@12	@18
No. 3 chucks.....	@10	@16

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	.32 @33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	.28 @29
Western calves, choice.....	.28 @29
Western calves, fair to good.....	.24 @25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	.21 @22

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	.28 @29
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	.28 @29
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	.29 1/2 @30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	.29 1/2 @30 1/2
Pigs.....	.30 @31

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	.25 @26
Lambs, choice.....	.23 @24
Sheep, choice.....	.15 @16
Sheep, medium to good.....	.12 @13
Sheep, culs.....	.11 @12

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	.31 @32
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	.30 @31
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	.29 @30
Smoked picnic, light.....	.22 @23
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	.19 @21
Smoked shoulders.....	.22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	.48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	.35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	.48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	.28 @30

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@42
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@39
Frozen pork loins.....	@43
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@49
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@45
Shoulders, city.....	@28
Shoulders, Western.....	@26

Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@31
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@33
Fresh hams, city.....	@30
Fresh hams, Western.....	@28
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@21

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	85.00@ 95.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@ 65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	55.00@ 65.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@38c a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@27c a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@23c a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c a pound
Calves livers.....	@40c a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c each
Livers, beef.....	@17c a pound
Oxtails.....	@14c a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@14c a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	.30 @50c a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@26c a pound

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 6 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@12 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	.25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.65
Hog middles.....	@.27
Hog hungs, export.....	.11 @21
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@.95
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	34	37
Pepper, Sing., black.....	22	25
Pepper, red.....	18	21
Allspice.....	10	13
Cinnamon.....	23	27
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	43	48
Ginger.....	25	28
Mace.....	55	60

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@13 1/4
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@14 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....	@ 4%
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 4%
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 5%
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 1.10
No. 2 skins.....	@ 1.08
No. 3 skins.....	@.85
Branded skins.....	@.85
Ticky skins.....	@.85
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.06
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@10.25
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@10.05
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@10.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 9.85
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 8.85
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@11.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@10.75
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@11.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@12.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@11.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@10.00
Branded kips.....	@10.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@10.50
Ticky kips.....	@10.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@10.50
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### Turkeys—Fresh killed—

Western, spring, per lb.....	.38 @45
Kentucky and Tennessee, per lb.....	.35 @40

### Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—

W'n. milk fed, 16 lbs. and under doz., lb.....	.43 @45
W'n. milk fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.42 @43
W'n. milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.43 @34
W'n. milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.42 @29
W'n. milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.42 @29
W'n. milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.41 @30
W'n. corn fed, 16 lbs. & under to doz., lb.....	.41 @
W'n. corn fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.38 @40
W'n. corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.38 @33
W'n. corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.38 @28
W'n. corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.38 @28
W'n. corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.....	.32 @

### Chickens—Fresh iced, barrels—

W'n. milk fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.34 @35
W'n. milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.33 @34
W'n. milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.27 @27
W'n. corn fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.32 @33
W'n. corn fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.30 @31
W'n. corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.25 @
W'n. scalded, mixed sizes, lb.....	.25 @25
Southwestern, milk fed, kegs, lb.....	.30 @31
Southwestern, corn fed, kegs, lb.....	.28 @29
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.65 @65
Va., milk fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair, lb.....	.82 @82
Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb.....	.30 @48
Nearby Jersey and L. I., mxd. weights, lb.....	.30 @43
State and Pa., mixed weights, lb.....	.28 @38

### Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—

Western, 30 lbs. and over to dozen.....	.38 1/2 @38 1/2
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	.37 1/2 @37 1/2
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	.34 @34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	.32 @32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	.28 @29
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	.27 @28

### Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Western, 5 lbs. and over.....	.36 @36
Southwestern, dry picked, mixed weights.....	.30 @33

### Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Dry-picked No. 1.....	.22 @22
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### Ducks—Fresh, dry packed—

Long Island and Penn., spring.....	.38 @38
Michigan, spring.....	.40 @40

### Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 9.00
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## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, via exp., per lb.....	.25 @25
Chickens, via express, per lb.....	.26 @28
Young roosters.....	.45 @45
Fowls, via express.....	.23 @23
Roosters, old.....	.18 @18
Turkeys, via freight.....	.25 @30
Geese.....	.22 @25
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	.32 @32

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	.67 @
Creamery higher (scoring lots).....	.67 1/2 @68
Creamery firsts (scoring lots).....	.61 @66
Process firsts.....	@
Process extras.....	@

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	.67 @68
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	.64 @66
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	.60 @63
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	.54 @58
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	.41 @43
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades.....	.35 @40

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@50.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	.60 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	.67 1/2 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13 1/2 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Lime.....	5.50 and 50c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

